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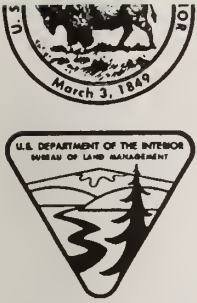
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Montana State Office

May 1990

RECREATION 2000 TRI-STATE STRATEGY

Volume Two: Special Recreation Management Areas



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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Recreation 2000 Tri-State Strategy

VOLUME TWO: SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

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Volume Two, Part One

DESCRIPTIONS AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

MILES CITY DISTRICT

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

MT 02003

Tusler and Howrey Island

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Tusler area consists of about seventy-five acres of land on the east bank of the Yellowstone River, nine river miles downstream from Miles City, Montana. It is located in T.9N., R.48E., Sec. 30. See Custer Recreation Map No. 39. State priority ranking is 3.

Howrey Island lies approximately six miles west of Hysham, Montana, on the Yellowstone River. It is located in T.6N., R.35E. See Sumatra Recreation Map No. 27. State priority ranking is 3.

Attractions

The explorers Lewis and Clark passed through the Tusler Bench and Howrey Island areas in July 1806. Their expedition was a key element in the claim of the United States to the great Pacific Northwest. In about 1880, the bed for the Northern Pacific Railroad was graded in the Tusler area. (The track reached Miles City in 1881.) The Tusler area had a section house and a station, originally called Dixon but renamed in 1896 in honor of Henry Tusler, a prominent regional cattleman.

At Tusler, the main recreation opportunities are hunting, fishing, sightseeing, rock hunting, river access, and bird and animal watching. The area has unlimited plant, tree and shrub species.

Howrey Island recreation opportunities are mainly river access and hunting. The area provides hunting for whitetail and mule deer, ring-necked pheasants, ducks and Canadian geese. Fishermen seek many species of fish in this stretch of the Yellowstone River. Nongame birds include the golden eagle, bald eagle, osprey, merlin and eastern bluebird. The bald eagle is the only threatened or endangered species known to occur on Howrey Island.

Facilities

Tusler Bench is basically undeveloped. Facilities such as a fish pond, parking area, toilets, picnic tables, grills, and handicapped access are being considered in a revised recreation management plan. Howrey Island has a few picnic tables, grills, a boat ramp, and parking areas.

Designations

Both Tusler Bench and Howrey Island are designated recreation areas on the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail.

Partnerships

Howrey Island is managed according to a coordinated resource management plan involving BLM, Max Howrey, and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks. This agreement started in 1985.

Visitation

The Tusler site receives considerable use mostly by local folks for fishing, sightseeing, hunting and other general recreation activities. Howrey Island receives considerable use mostly by hunters during hunting season, and by locals for river access, hiking, sightseeing and other general recreation. Visitor information signs are posted at both sites.

Young's Point and Government Island

Two other Bureau-administered areas along the Lewis & Clark Trail are Young's Point and Government Island. There is no road or legal foot access to either of these sites.

At Young's Point, BLM administers three and a quarter miles of river front on the south side of the Yellowstone River. The area consists of 900 acres. Eighty acres are cottonwood flat; the rest are cliffs or rolling hills covered with ponderosa pine and grass. This is a fine area for mule deer and whitetail deer hunting. There are two excellent fishing holes adjacent to the upper part of the Bureau's ownership. The only legal access is by river. Because Young's Point sits exactly halfway between Columbus and Laurel (two major put-in and take-out points), floaters often use it as a rest area or campsite.

Government Island is situated at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Bighorn rivers roughly fifty miles east of Billings. The area consists of approximately eighty acres covered with hardwoods. Recreation use at this time is fairly light but the historical value is high and the area should be protected.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To develop and maintain diverse riparian and upland habitats that will encourage their use by wildlife and that will facilitate the area's use by the public for recreation, wildlife viewing, and hunting.
2. To provide legal access for the public, and to coordinate the cooperative development of recreational facilities with other interested agencies and groups.
3. Under the Howrey Island Coordinated Resource Management Plan, to accomplish the following:
 - a. Protect the bald eagle nest site from disturbance so that adult birds can nest and rear offspring each year.
 - b. Increase the frequency of riparian vegetation along the river's channels and low spots, and monitor the rate of cottonwood reproduction.
 - c. Provide vegetation adequate to support 200 AUMs of livestock use on Howrey Island while improving residual cover for nesting wildlife. Increase the frequency of western wheatgrass and

introduce plants (tall wheatgrass, orchard grass and alfalfa) as measured in 100-foot transects no. 1 and no. 2.

d. Maintain public access and permit recreational development at the access point, but close the island to motorized vehicle use during the eagle nesting season.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor access — Both the Tusler and Howrey Island sites have adequate public access. The road into Tusler needs to be upgraded; this need will be addressed in the amended plan.
2. Public service — The Powder River Resource Area staff is currently revising the RMP for Tusler, and will consider the Tusler and Howrey areas' need for interpretive signing relating to the Lewis & Clark Trail. Because of vandalism, it probably is not realistic to construct wooden facilities at these sites; vandalism remains an ongoing problem for the maintenance of such items as fences and picnic tables. The need for any development undertaken should be compared to its potential effects on wildlife values, and should be considered carefully before work begins.
3. Resource protection — To ensure protection, resource values will have to be monitored.
4. Maintenance — As visitor use increases, site maintenance will have to be planned and increased accordingly.
5. Budget — These sites will require annual funding for maintenance.
6. Marketing — Some question exists as to whether BLM should give these areas any additional exposure (e.g., by using brochures). Perhaps, signs and word of mouth provide sufficient publicity. Overuse probably would significantly degrade existing biological values.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed programs

Tusler Recreation Area:

The Tusler area is being evaluated through consultation with adjacent landowners, the Montana FWP, and other concerned parties. The existing plan will be revised to provide natural control of a substantial weed problem, to permit multiple use, to create an esthetically pleasing environment for visitors, and to enhance and provide for maximum wildlife values. Also being considered is the construction of a fish pond, as well as handicapped access to the river and to fishing sites.

Howrey Island:

The development of a recreation management plan is a high priority. A full facility campground is needed. In fiscal year 90 the site will receive increased use through its being included in a Watchable Wildlife Guide being published in cooperation with Defenders of Wildlife.

Young's Point and Government Island:

No program is proposed for these sites. They will be managed to maintain existing natural conditions. When access by land to Young's Point becomes available, a recreation management plan will be needed.

Powder River Depot MT 02003

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Powder River Depot lies at the mouth of the Powder River, about seven miles west of Terry, Montana, along old Highway 10. The Powder River Depot is part of the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail system. The area contains approximately 202 acres of BLM-administered land. See Terry 1:100,000 map.

Attractions

Recreational pursuits possible in this area include hunting, fishing, rock hounding, camping, and historical research. The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area is a mile away. The area has frontage on both the Yellowstone and Powder Rivers, and it supports a healthy stand of cottonwood trees. Fishing is the primary recreational activity. Historically, this site was the military depot for General George Custer during the Indian campaign. It was from this point that Custer departed on his ill-fated march of 1876.

Facilities. None.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The Powder River Depot currently experiences considerable local and regional popularity, and some potential exists for the area to satisfy state and national values as well. It is not far from Interstate 94.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To protect sensitive resource values.
2. To correct a soil erosion problem.
3. To enhance the recreational opportunities.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Public access to the site needs to be secured and the quality of the route improved.
2. Recreation enhancement — The quality of the recreation experience would be improved by developing simple facilities, installing signs, organizing interpretive brochures, and maintaining a hazard-free environment.
3. Resource protection — Beyond the recreational values, the Bureau should attempt to preserve and protect other resources (e.g., scenic, wildlife, cultural, soil, water) associated with this site .
4. Land adjustment — In addition to the 202 acres currently under BLM management, the Bureau must remain responsive to all exchange or purchase options that might improve its management in the Powder River Depot area.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Currently BLM is doing minimal work, limited to trash removal and weed control, at the Powder River Depot.

Proposed program

An estimated \$13,000 will be needed to acquire legal access into this site. About \$21,000 will be needed to develop the site. Thereafter, \$4,000 will be needed annually for maintenance.

**Big Dry Extensive
MT 02408**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Big Dry Extensive Area encompasses all public lands in the Big Dry Resource Area that are outside the SRMAs.

Attractions

BLM-administered lands in the Big Dry Extensive receive a variety of recreational uses, mostly associated with hunting and fishing. Other types of recreational use include outfitting, rock hounding, camping, picnicking, bird watching, hiking, sightseeing, and ORVing. The main problems associated with these uses are conflicts with adjacent landowners and resource damage from ORVs.

Partnerships. None.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage these areas in a manner that will ensure public safety and the continued public use and enjoyment of a variety of recreational activities, while adequately protecting natural resource values.
2. To provide public information about these areas.
3. To improve public-land ownership patterns and public access to larger blocks of public lands.
4. To establish short-term camping areas for hunters in the Knowlton and Jordan (Montana) areas.
5. To establish recreation sites throughout the resource area.
6. To establish a brochure about prairie-dog shooting in the area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor access — A number of large blocks of public land lack public access. The public has expressed a desire for the BLM to acquire access.
2. Public service: signing — Some of these areas are hard to find, and once found it often is difficult for the visitor to tell where the boundaries are. Results are unhappy or lost visitors and adjacent landowner conflicts.
3. Guide and outfitter allocation — Because of the increasing numbers of guides and outfitters in this resource area, BLM needs to identify the level of use that can occur without damaging established operations. This problem should be addressed at the State Office level.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for recreation in the Big Dry Resource Area was approximately \$9,000 (3 WM's).

Proposed programs

1. Every available opportunity should be taken to conduct land exchanges that would increase the size of large BLM blocks or that would improve access to those blocks (\$13,000 annually).
2. A brochure could be prepared about prairie-dog shooting within the resource area (\$5,000).

3. Signing should be completed on all large blocks, especially along public access roads (\$5,000).
4. Fish ponds should be developed in multiple-use plans.
5. Opportunities to encourage walk-in hunting areas should be taken as they arise (\$2,000).
6. ORV areas should be designated; other areas should be closed to ORVs to prevent resource damage and to improve landowner relations.
7. The guide and outfitter program should receive coordination (\$5,000).
8. The proper level of guide and outfitter use in the resource area should be studied (\$10,000).
9. Cherry Creek Dam should be developed (\$13,000 for initial coordination, \$5,000,000 for construction, and \$6,000 for annual maintenance).
10. Campgrounds must be planned and developed (\$3,000 for coordination, \$30,000 for site development, and \$2,000 for annual maintenance).
11. Road maintenance should be continued (\$6,000 annually).
12. A ranger should supervise guides and outfitters (\$1,000).

**Powder River Extensive
MT 02709**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Powder River Extensive Area encompasses all public lands in the Powder River Resource Area that are outside the SRMAs.

Attractions

BLM-administered lands in the Powder River extensive area receive a variety of recreational uses, mostly hunting and fishing. Other types of recreational uses include outfitting, rock hounding, camping, picnicking, bird watching, hiking, sightseeing, trail riding and ORV use. The main problems associated with these uses are conflicts with adjacent landowners and resource damage from ORVs.

Facilities. None.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The area gets significant visitor use during the fall hunting season; other use is minimal.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage the recreation areas in a manner that will ensure public safety, prevent littering, and protect the natural resources.
2. To construct facilities in at least one additional recreation site per year in the resource area.
3. To provide recreation facilities for the handicapped and the elderly.
4. To provide information to the public about recreational opportunities in the resource area.
5. To improve public-land ownership patterns and public access to larger blocks of public lands (in coordination with adjoining landowners and local governments).
6. To establish walk-in hunting areas in the resource area.
7. To establish a brochure about prairie-dog shooting in the area.
8. To develop recreation facilities that are compatible with adjacent land uses and that affect resources as little as possible.
9. To develop an ongoing maintenance plan for new and existing recreation areas and facilities.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor access — A number of substantial blocks lack public access; the public has expressed a desire for the BLM to acquire access.
2. Public service: signing — Many of the public-land tracts are hard to find and once found it often is difficult for visitors to tell where the boundaries are. Results are unhappy or lost visitors and adjacent landowner conflicts.
3. Guide and outfitter allocation — Because of the increasing numbers of guides and outfitters in this resource area, BLM needs to identify the level of use that can occur without damaging established operations.
4. Resource protection — A recreation management plan should be developed to ensure maintenance and public safety, prevent littering, and protect the natural resources at existing recreation areas and facilities.
5. Partnerships — BLM should ensure that recreational developments are performed with the

consultation and cooperation of adjacent landowners and other concerned parties, and should ensure that damage to affected resources is minimal.

6. Public services: fishing opportunities — The new warm-water fish hatchery in Miles City has created a need for more fishing facilities.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for management of the Power River extensive area was approximately \$9,000 (3 WM's). This funding allows less than minimum recreation management.

Proposed programs

1. Every opportunity should be taken to perform land exchanges that would block up existing public lands, so that habitats could be managed to enhance wildlife and recreation values (e.g., fish ponds, ecological habitat improvements, parking areas, hike-in access, horseback trails) (\$30,000 annually).
2. The "Operation Respect" access plan should be implemented throughout the resource area to increase recreational opportunities (\$12,000).
3. Fish ponds should be developed in multiple-use plans (\$25,000).
4. Signing should be continued on all large blocks, especially along public access roads (\$5,000).
5. Development of the Tusler Recreation Area should be completed (\$15,000).
6. Walk-in areas should be established (\$10,000).
7. To complete the Buffalo Tongue Recreation Area Plan, several developments should be done: parking, road, upper and lower access areas, riparian trail, signs, brochures, fish pond, and twenty campground units (\$95,000).
8. The Strawberry Hill Recreation Area developments should be completed: Jesse James Recreation (hike-in) Reservoir, Strawberry Hills easement, new road construction, ORV designated area, hiking trail, signs and brochures (\$60,000).
9. The Good Ole Folks Recreation Area needs development: a fish pond, road construction, campground facilities, and signs and brochures (\$45,000).
10. The Crazy Horse Recreation Area Plan calls for a fish pond, a hiking and horseback trail, a parking area, and signs and brochures (\$30,000).
11. The Bear Jaw Recreation Area Plan calls for a fish pond, campground facilities, a parking area, and brochures (\$36,000).

12. A prairie dog plan and brochure could be prepared to explain prairie dog shooting in the resource area (\$5,000).
13. An ORV area should be designated, and other areas should be closed to ORVs to prevent resource damage and to improve landowner relations (\$5,000).
14. The guide and outfitter program should receive coordination (\$5,000).
15. The proper level of guide and outfitter use in the resource area should be studied (\$10,000).
16. Road maintenance should be continued (\$6,000).
17. A ranger should supervise guides and outfitters (\$1,000).

Pryor Mountains MT 02511

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Pryor Mountain Special Management Area is about eighty miles south of Billings, Montana (two or more hours' driving time). From Billings, one route passes through Bridger; the other leads through the town of Pryor. The southern portion of the Pryor Mountains lies about fourteen miles northeast of Lovell, Wyoming, just north and adjacent to the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. Visitor access to the Pryor Mountains is over primitive-type roads from only two directions — north and south. The north end is difficult to enter — a four-wheel-drive is needed.

Attractions

Recreation activities in the Pryor Mountains are varied. They include hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling, spelunking, sightseeing, picnicking, and watching the wild horses. The major attractions are the wild horse herd and big-game hunting. The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range (PMWHR) is a unique area attraction. Big-game hunting is primarily for mule deer, with some bear and bird hunting. A minor attraction is Penn's cabin, a small shelter on the north end that is open to the public on a first-come basis. In the East Pryor Mountains are three wilderness study areas — Burnt Timber, Pryor Mountain, and Big Horn Tack-on — which lie for the most part within the PMWHR.

Facilities

Facilities in the Pryors consist of one cabin, three horse traps, numerous signs, and an administrative site (cabin and corrals) at Britton Springs.

Designations

The Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and the three WSAs are the two major designations in the area. Also, the entire area has an ORV designation.

Partnerships

The Bureau has a memorandum of understanding with the Forest Service and the National Park Service so that the wild horses may use some of the land administered by those agencies. The Forest Service and BLM have worked closely to manage this area.

Visitation

An estimated 5,000 visitor days occur on the Pryors' hard-to-reach north end, with the majority of users from Billings. Visitation on the south end occurs along the Bad Pass Highway/National Parks Road. The south district of Bighorn Canyon RMA received 144,182 visitors in 1983. About 50,500 of that number entered the PMWHR in the Dry Head herd area. Many of these visitors were pursuing recreation activities outside the PMWHR (boating, fishing, camping, etc., in the Barry's Landing area); however all still had to make a round trip of roughly seventeen miles through the horse range on the Bad Pass Highway (which bisects the Dry Head herd area longitudinally). Recreation use in the Pryor Mountains is expected to continue increasing gradually.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage public lands so that a healthy, viable wild-horse herd can maintain its wild, free-roaming behavior.
2. To manage all three WSAs under BLM interim-management policy so as to prevent any degradation of the area's wilderness characteristics.
3. To provide for and enhance public recreation opportunities, especially wild-horse viewing and deer hunting, in a manner that does not impair the area's unique resource values (especially its wilderness characteristics).
4. To promote the coordination of the three agencies (BLM, USFS, NPS) involved in the systematic management and development of the Pryor Mountain area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Wild horse range — The PMWHR is a nationally designated wild horse range. Recreation management and development should not intrude into the range management and interpretation, but reasonable opportunities for the public to view the horses should be provided.
2. Wilderness values — All activities within or adjacent to the WSAs must be carefully planned and implemented to avoid harming the area's wilderness characteristics.
3. Recreation planning — No activity plan or general direction plan for recreation activities has been completed. During the RMP, the decision was made to sign the major access points and not have any major wild horse interpretation structures on the PMWHR, although since then an increased interest in an overlook has been expressed. The RMP did not address other recreation activities.

4. Public information — Some types of information should be developed for the public, describing recreation opportunities and wild-horse viewing in the Pryors.
5. Public access — Though the northern route has no legal public access, the landowner does allow public passage.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for management of the Pryor Mountain area was approximately 1 WM, mostly under the coding of 4332. This funding level allows the BLM only to monitor the area for wilderness protection and ORV violations. No effort yet has been made to provide public information or to enhance recreation opportunities.

Proposed program

At this time no clear direction exists on what recreation activities or developments should be enhanced. The first step should be to develop a general direction plan for recreation opportunities and acquire legal public access. The second step should be to develop an overlook on the south end and an interpretive panel on the north end. The cost is not known yet but is estimated at \$150,000.

Billings Extensive MT 02512

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Billings Extensive Area encompasses all public lands in the Billings Resource area that are outside SRMAs. The Billings metropolitan area (including Laurel) is the largest in the state, creating heavy local use of public lands that have public access. All but about three large blocks have public access using all-weather county roads.

Attractions

BLM-administered lands in the Billings Extensive Area may be considered to fall into two categories: lands within thirty miles of the Billings area, and lands more than thirty miles from Billings. The major attraction of the lands near Billings is that they are the only federally administered lands within a fifty-minute drive of the city. None of these lands has any unique attractions. The major activities occurring on these properties include hunting, hiking, Boy Scout camping, military training exercises, snowmobiling, recreational gun shooting, and many others.

Although there is no major attraction in these areas, their nearness to Billings causes heavy use. Major problems associated with this intense use are safety concerns, user conflicts, resource damage, and

conflicts with adjacent private landowners. One area — the 8-Mile site — is being used heavily as a recreational shooting area. Litter, safety, and resource damage are major problems caused by this use. An activity plan is being developed to cure some of these problems.

The major attractions of tracts thirty miles or more from Billings are hunting and ORV use. These tracts' quality ranges from poor to fairly good, especially for ORVing. Hunting on most tracts is fair to poor, due mainly to heavy hunting pressures creating low game populations. Other attractions (to a limited degree) are rock collecting, sightseeing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, and hiking.

Facilities

None that are formally developed.

Designations

A few areas have ORV designations; ORVs are mainly limited to designated roads.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Areas close to Billings receive heavy use. Actual use is hard to determine but it is estimated that one site, 8-Mile, alone receives over 10,000 visitor days annually. Areas thirty-plus miles from town receive somewhat lower use, estimated at fewer than 5,000 user days (mainly during hunting season).

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Public lands within thirty miles of Billings:

1. To manage public lands in a manner that will insure public safety, reduce litter, and protect resources.
2. To consider, in areas where rifle shooting occurs, developing a safe shooting range. This requirement has arisen because of problems associated with heavy unregulated local use, the destruction of resources, and the liabilities associated with this activity. (If BLM does not develop a safe shooting range, then disposal will be considered.)

Public lands more than thirty miles from Billings:

1. To manage public lands in a manner that will ensure continued public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreational activities compatible with the protection of natural resource values.
2. To provide public information about these areas.
3. To continue to improve public-land ownership patterns and public access to larger blocks of public land.
4. To manage these lands in a manner that will ensure public safety.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Public lands within thirty miles of Billings:

1. Visitor safety — In the two areas used for shooting guns, some type of action is needed to ensure visitor safety. One option is to dispose of the land; however this is not a realistic solution because shooters would simply move to other pieces of public land. Another option would be to develop a shooting area with backstops and an all-weather road with BLM management. A third option would be to try to get another party to manage such an endeavor and accept the related responsibilities.
2. Adjacent landowner conflicts — To reduce adjoining landowner conflicts, BLM needs to increase its signing program and field monitoring. In some cases fencing needs to be placed on the boundaries.
3. Resource damage — These areas, particularly 8-Mile, are receiving extreme resource damage, to the point where some sites have become undesirable for public use.

Public lands more than thirty miles from Billings:

1. Visitor access — A number of large blocks of public land do not have public access; the public has expressed a desire for the BLM to acquire access.
2. Public service: signing — Some of these areas are hard to find and once found it often is difficult for the visitor to tell where the boundaries are. Results are unhappy or lost visitors and adjacent landowner conflicts.
3. Area monitoring, use supervision, and administration — An increase in BLM presence is needed in this area to prevent resource damage. The most common cause of damage is ORVs; thus an increase in field checks and correction is needed, particularly during high use periods.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Public lands within thirty miles of Billings:

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for management of the Billings Extensive Area was approximately 1/2 WM in 4333 and 4711. This funding level permits little more than light monitoring and a once-a-year cleanup of the 8-Mile and 17-Mile areas.

Proposed program

1. The first action needed is to decide whether the Bureau is going to retain or dispose of the 8-Mile and 17-Mile rifle sighting-in tracts. If the decision is disposal, then every effort should be made to release these areas as soon as possible. If the decision is to retain, then phases 2 and 3 should be considered.
2. The second priority should be the restoration of the area. This effort would consist of rehabilitating some of the roads and placing barricades along roads to restrict vehicles. Costs: about \$500 for a tractor rental, \$200 for a driver, and \$500 for seeding (total, \$1200).

3. Next, BLM should develop an activity plan to solve the major problems by building some modest backstops and an all-weather road. The cost of one mile of single-lane road and a day with a bulldozer to build backstops is estimated at \$10,400. Other alternatives would be for the Force Account staff to build the backstops and roadbeds, then contract the laying of a gravel surface. Volunteers (such as the Army Reserves) might be able to do some of the work.

Public lands more than thirty miles from Billings:

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for management of the Billings Extensive Area was less than 1/4 WM. This funding level allows only for some distribution of public information (to walk-in traffic) and for limited monitoring during heavy use periods. It permits little time for resolving user conflicts.

Proposed program

1. Every opportunity should be taken to conduct land exchanges that would increase the size of BLM's large blocks or that would improve access to these blocks.
2. A simple brochure or write-up should be developed for each block explaining recreation opportunities such as hunting, hiking, snowmobiling, etc.
3. Signing should be completed in all large blocks, especially along public access roads.
4. Monitoring for possible resource damage (especially for damage from ORVs) should continue.
5. Opportunities for walk-in hunting areas should be encouraged.
6. BLM should work with the Forest Service through cooperative agreements to improve trails and access.
7. BLM should work with The Nature Conservancy for land acquisition.

The costs of these actions would vary, and funding would have to be determined on an annual basis. A base cost should be \$2500; varied costs could range from \$2500 to \$50,000 depending on opportunities available.

Fort Meade Recreation Area MT 02821

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Fort Meade Recreation Area (6,617 acres) perches on the northeast flank of the Black Hills in western South Dakota. It lies between two population centers: Sturgis with a population of 5,000 is within a half-mile of the area's western boundary; Rapid City with 60,000 souls lies twenty-five miles southeast. The Fort Meade Medical Center sits in the center of the area, and the Black Hills National Cemetery borders it on the south. The area is easily reached via two main highways (Interstate 90 and State Highway 34). A BLM secondary road runs north-south through the south half of the area; the north half is accessible by county road.

Attractions

In addition to the winter sports of sledding, skating, and cross-country skiing, the area is used for fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, jogging, sightseeing, picnicking, camping, and birdwatching. There is a shooting range for muzzleloading rifles. During August the campground is a popular site for cyclists going to Sturgis for the annual Black Hills Motorcycle Classic. Due to the number of historic and prehistoric sites present, approximately one-third of the recreation area has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Facilities

The area contains twenty-five family-picnic units, three group-picnic units, toilets, drinking water, a campground for horseback riders, and a nature trail. Eleven miles of the multi-agency Centennial Trail cross the area.

Designations

The area is ORV-designated.

Partnerships

BLM has a memorandum of understanding with the Fort Meade Medical Center. Volunteer work is performed by community service workers, the National Guard, and the South Dakota Trailriders Association.

Visitation

In 1988 recreation visits during the open period (April through December) were estimated at 200,000.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide for appropriate recreation use, interpretation, and facility development.
2. To protect, preserve, and enhance the values of the area.
3. To maximize the recreation experience consistent with good resource-management practices by resolving conflicts between users, while minimizing impacts on resources.
4. To develop a habitat management plan for wildlife, and to provide fishing opportunities in streams and reservoirs capable of supporting a sports fishery.
5. To develop a forest management plan.
6. To manage range grazing on the entire area under an approved allotment management plan.
7. To manage visual-resource values in the area in a manner that will minimize adverse visual impacts.

8. To complete a class III inventory to identify and evaluate all cultural sites and resources worthy of interpretation or protection, and to complete an interpretive guide (in conjunction with the cultural inventory) to identify and develop sites suitable for interpretation.
9. To expand opportunities for hiking and horseback riding.
10. To improve bicycling and jogging opportunities in conjunction with road maintenance or improvement projects.
11. To provide areas for picnicking that do not conflict with other uses.
12. To provide opportunities for group camping.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor management and use supervision — The area's proximity to population centers engenders a lot of unauthorized off-road vehicle use and vandalism of facilities. Development of the Centennial Trail will increase the number of horseback and hiker visitors. This use will need to be monitored.
2. Resource protection and visitor management — The area contains many historic and archeological sites: interpreting these sites will have to be carefully balanced with preserving their integrity.
3. Military exercises — Use of the area by the South Dakota Military Academy and the National Guard for training purposes presents potential conflicts with other users. The academy in fact has shown an interest in acquiring portions or even all of the recreation area for its exclusive use.
4. Constraints on management — The proximity of housing developments, the Black Hills National Cemetery, and the Fort Meade Medical Center limit the management practices that can be used (e.g., prescribed burning).

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing the area is approximately \$35,000. A breakdown:

Management	6 WM @ \$2,950 = \$17,700
Maintenance	4 WM @ \$2,950 = \$11,800
Construction	\$1,500
Challenge grant money	\$4,000

South Dakota Extensive Recreation Area
MT 02828

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The South Dakota Extensive Area encompasses 272,045 acres of public land in the South Dakota Resource Area that are not contained in the Fort Meade Recreation Area. Most of this land lies approximately thirty miles north of Belle Fourche and is reached by county roads and State Highway 85. Approximately 5,600 acres are near Lead and Deadwood.

Attractions

Fishing and hunting are two principal area activities: six stock dams and two creeks have been stocked with fish, while hunters seek antelope, deer, upland birds, and waterfowl. Off-road vehicle racing is a potential activity in this area, and a shooting range has been authorized by a Recreation and Public Purposes lease.

Facilities. None.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 8,300 visitors yearly use this area.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage the public lands so as to ensure the continued public use and enjoyment of a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of natural areas.
2. To provide public information about these areas.
3. To improve public-land ownership patterns and public access to large blocks of public land.
4. To manage these lands in a manner that will ensure public safety.
5. To provide an efficient and economical means for enhancing recreational opportunities in a way that does not impair other resource values.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. User conflicts — Conflicts between users and BLM lessees or adjoining landowners need to be resolved.

2. Access — Visitor access to BLM lands should be increased and improved.
3. Resource protection — Resource damage (from soil erosion, wildfires, etc.) should be corrected and prevented.
4. Public service — Recreation opportunities in the area can be enhanced by improving boundary delineation and providing more visitor information.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Management is continuing to protect potential recreation values in the area.

Proposed programs

1. Boundaries should be delineated with signs to help resolve access problems and user-land-owner conflicts.
2. To enhance future recreation use, better access to more public lands should be obtained.
3. BLM should coordinate with the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks to enhance the quality of available recreational experiences.
4. Opportunities for the establishment of special management areas (e.g., walk-in hunting areas, limited hunting areas, special recreation uses) should be explored.
5. BLM's management presence should be expanded through the use of a professional ranger who would offer visitor assistance and ensure users' safety and compliance with regulations.
6. BLM should improve riparian areas to enhance wildlife and fishery habitats, which in turn would improve recreational opportunities.

Antelope Walk-In MT 02532

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Antelope walk-in hunting area comprises two areas. One — Lake Mason — is ten miles northeast of Roundup, Montana. It consists of approximately 32,000 acres. The other — Pole Creek — is five miles north of Roundup and contains about 5,300 acres. In 1988 approximately 12,800 acres were added to the Lake Mason area.

The Bridger deer and bird walk-in hunting area is not included in the recreation management information system, but it will be discussed in this section. The Bridger site is six miles southeast of Bridger and contains 3,100 acres.

All three of these areas have county roads through them or adjacent to them. All are within an hour's driving time of Billings, Montana.

Attractions

The major attraction of these walk-in areas is the opportunity for a hunter to experience a quality hunt without being harassed by motorized hunters. The Roundup areas are superior antelope-hunting lands, and the Bridger district is an excellent bird-hunting area with some deer hunting. It also is a good place to collect bones and rocks.

Facilities

A well-developed program of signs marks the areas' boundaries; there are no other facilities.

Designations

ORV use is limited to designated roads and trails during hunting season.

Partnerships

A cooperative management agreement involving local ranchers, BLM, and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks covers each walk-in area. All costs and work are shared equally by members.

Visitation

The majority of use occurs during hunting season, which sees 2,000 visitor days. Most users come from Bozeman, Missoula, Billings, Helena, and Great Falls, with some from out of state.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide areas for the foot hunter to have a quality hunting experience.
2. To reduce conflicts among hunters, lessees, and private landowners.
3. To reduce ORV damage.
4. To maintain coordination and cooperation with public agencies and private landowners.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor information — For these programs to succeed, public information (including news releases, maps, and announcements in state hunting-regulation brochures) is critical. Probably most important is a good signing program and public contact on opening weekend.

2. Monitoring, use supervision, and administration — It is a must that BLM or Montana State personnel be on the ground opening weekend for the purposes of enforcement and public information. Also, increased field checking, especially on weekends, should be considered in problem areas.
3. Cooperation among agencies and private landowners — Although BLM has the operational management on public land, what really makes these walk-in areas attractive (and functional) is the inclusion of private land. Without the involvement of the private landowners and the Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks for enforcement purposes, the success of these walk-in areas would be doubtful.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget was 1/2 WM. This funding level allowed BLM to be present on opening day of antelope and deer season, and to spend three days installing new signs and replacing damaged signs. It also allowed some time for pre- and post-season coordination.

Proposed program

Phase 1 — BLM management activities in existing walk-in areas need expanding. Supervision should consist of a BLM employee's being present in each area a minimum of opening weekend and two days on weekends other than opening weekend, plus making three or four trips during the week. Three days for pre-season coordination and sign maintenance and a couple of days for post-season coordination are needed also. Costs: Ten employee days per area equals thirty days (1 WM); sign-maintenance costs average about \$150 per year.

Phase 2 — Walk-in areas within the Billings resource area need expanding. One such area could be developed annually for three or four years. Costs for developing a walk-in area might average 1/2 WM for coordination, 1/4 WM for signing, 1/4 WM for monitoring, and 1/2 WM for cooperative agreements, federal notices, and so forth. The total cost per area usually runs about 1 1/2 WM plus \$500 to \$1500 for signs and posts.

Terry Badlands
MT 02436

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Terry Badlands lie along the Yellowstone River about three miles west of Terry in Montana's Prairie County. The Calypso Trail divides the Badlands into two roadless areas. The region is accessible on the north by county roads, on the east from the Yellowstone, and in the center by the Calypso Trail. State priority is 36.

Attractions

Recreation opportunities mainly are hunting, sightseeing, backpacking, and rock and fossil collecting. Several sites permit enjoyable overnight camping. This area contains stands of limber pine (which is unusual this far east) and archaeological resources. Mule deer are the most abundant and important big-game species in the Badlands. Antelope, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and Hungarian partridge occur in the area.

Facilities

The Terry scenic overlook, along the northeast boundary, is served by a well-used gravel road and there is a parking area. The Calypso Trail provides vehicle access.

Designations

The Terry Badlands are designated a wilderness study area.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Most visitors come for sightseeing and hiking, and to hunt for rocks, fossils, and big game.

Other information

ORV use generally is by four-wheel-drive vehicles. Such hazards as occasional rattlesnakes, steep unstable terrain, extreme weather conditions, and a lack of drinking water characterize this area.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage the area so as to ensure public safety and the continued public use and enjoyment of a variety of recreational activities.
2. To protect natural resource values within the guidelines and constraints set forth in the Missouri Breaks Wilderness EIS.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Wilderness values — All activities within or adjacent to this WSA must be carefully planned and implemented to avoid damage to the area's wilderness characteristics.
2. Recreation planning — No activity plan or general direction plan for recreation activities has been completed.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

No recreation program exists.

Proposed program

BLM should maintain the area as is.

South Hills ORV Play Area MT 02540

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The South Hills ORV Play Area lies five miles south of downtown Billings, Montana, and is within thirty minutes' driving time of most houses in the city limits. This area contains two tracts of public land divided by private land owned by the Billings Motorcycle Club (BMC). The three tracts' acreage totals 3,000. One public tract has access along the Old Blue Creek Road; the other parcel lacks public access but the BMC permits people to cross its land to get there.

Attractions

With its steep slopes (up to 50%), the South Hills is an excellent place for the experienced motorcycle hill-climb rider. Also, with 3,000 acres available, the area is large enough that one can ride most of the day and still find new challenges. Opportunities for hiking and running are available also, but motorcycles intrude somewhat on those activities. The area's biggest attraction is that it is close to home for cyclists living in Billings. The South Hills is known throughout the western United States and Canada for its hill-climbing challenges.

Facilities

Facilities in the area consist of a parking lot, garbage cans, a bridge over a creek, boundary fences, and numerous signs.

Designations

Seventy acres close to a subdivision are closed to all ORVs; the rest of the area is restricted to motorcycles and ATVs.

Partnerships

A cooperative management agreement — among BLM, Yellowstone County, Billings Motorcycle Club,

and Cedar Park Homeowners Association — has been in effect since 1983. These groups have donated over 1,000 work days and \$1,000 each to the development of the South Hills.

Visitation

The predominant use of the South Hills is by motorcycles and ATVs, mostly during the spring and fall. This use consists of 11,300 visits equivalent to 21,900 visitor hours. Most users are from Billings but people from every western state and Canada have visited the area on occasion.

Other information

The county and city governments feel South Hills is important to the Billings community because the area relieves the pressure of ORV use on city and county parks.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To keep the controversy between homeowners and motorcycle riders to a minimum.
2. To provide a safe area for local and national riders to use.
3. To maintain the CMA involving all parties.
4. To allot recreation a priority over all other uses.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Public controversy — Management will attempt to keep public controversy to a minimum. This effort will include education (by BLM and BMC), monitoring (especially in the spring and fall), and maintaining existing barricades or erecting new ones.
2. Visitor access — The only public access is a steep hill that some riders cannot negotiate. A new route is needed.
3. Land ownership — To make South Hills a favorable ORV area, BLM needs to retain what public land it has and, if the opportunity develops, the Bureau should acquire an additional 200 to 600 acres. The BMC's acquiring the land between the two pieces of public land has helped a great deal.
4. Adjacent land use — Adjacent lands are mainly subdivided for houses. Since the early 1980s the economy of Billings has been poor, so no new homes have been built near the area. If this situation changes, however, then the potential for controversy will increase and it will be important to monitor this area for trespassing and to educate riders about the regulations. The replacement of boundary signs and barricades will also become important.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Existing programs

The fiscal year 1988 budget for South Hills included 1 WM and money for some signs and barricade replacements (usually less than \$100). Every year, the BMC donates its time and some money for public education, sign and barricade maintenance, and cleaning up the general area.

Proposed programs

On-site management presence is a must in this area. At present this effort is minimal, but the potential for controversy or other problems to occur is high; thus, continued BLM presence is critical (cost: 1 WM+). Funds (varying from \$300 to \$900) are needed annually for signs, barricade maintenance, and other minor developments.

Shepherd Ah-Nei
MT 02544

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Shepherd Ah-Nei area is approximately twenty miles northeast of Billings. Access is from a major gravel county road that runs through the area.

Attractions

This area consists of 4,016 acres and is popular because of its location near Billings and its size. In 1975 the area was set aside as an environmental-education area for local schools. Three sites were developed, one of which was for the handicapped. In 1983, due to a lack of use and recurring vandalism, the northern site was taken out but the southern site and handicapped site remain.

A 200-acre area has been developed into an ORV play area. This is an excellent place for family riding and beginner riding. The area also is open to snowmobiles but periods of acceptable snow conditions are limited. Other recreation possibilities in the rest of the area (the 3,816 acres that are closed to ORVs) are hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and hunting. These opportunities are rated moderate to high because of the good variety of slopes and vegetation cover.

Visitors have an excellent chance to observe many nongame wildlife species, and may occasionally see a deer or an antelope. For cross-country skiing, a limiting factor is the occurrence of acceptable snow conditions. For big-game hunting, limiting factors are the lack of large numbers of game and the hunting pressure caused by the area's nearness to Billings. Indeed, the biggest attraction of the area is that it is close to Billings — a half-hour drive — which means people easily can use the site after work or for half-day trips on weekends.

Facilities

Developments at present consist of a boundary fence for the ORV play area, a parking lot, two bridges across a drainage, the two environmental-education sites, and many signs.

Designations

The entire area is designated open, closed, or limited to ORV use.

Partnerships

This area is covered by a cooperative management agreement consisting of the Billings Resource Area, the Billings Motorcycle Club, and a number of volunteers mainly from the Shepherd area.

Visitation

Approximately 10,000 visitor days occur annually, mainly from May to October. The most popular uses are ORVing (motorcycles and ATVs), Boy Scout and armed-services activities, hiking, and horseback riding.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To meet the public demands for such opportunities as ORV use, hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting, and environmental education.
2. To protect the public investment in the site and maintain its associated resource values.
3. To provide recreational opportunities, but also to protect other permitted uses, mainly grazing.
4. To provide visitor information about such features as the location and size of the area and its opportunities.
5. To reduce conflicts between public-land users and adjacent landowners.
6. To enlarge this area by land exchanges as opportunities arise.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Facility condition — Boundary fences and signs, which are critical in achieving management objectives, have been constructed. Thus, maintenance of those items is of great importance. As the environmental-education signs are vandalized, they will be replaced or removed.
2. Facility expansion — The current and projected demand for recreation use in this area supports a modified development action plan. The greatest need is to mark clearly the boundaries of the total area. Other developments that should be considered (as use warrants) are a gravel parking lot in the ORV area, a marked loop trail for horseback riders, a plowed parking area for snowmobilers and skiers when snow is adequate, and a picnic area including a parking lot, tables and hiking trails.

3. Area monitoring, use supervision, and administration —The public investment and resource-protection needs associated with current public use levels warrant the current level of monitoring, maintenance, and coordination efforts.

4. Adjacent landowners — Nearby landowners have complained about unauthorized recreational use on their lands. As a good neighbor, BLM should try to prevent such trespassing as much as possible.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for management of the Shepherd Ah-Nei Area was 1/2 WM. This funding level allows the BLM to maintain a tiny presence for monitoring, to do some maintenance, and to perform some coordination of the CMA. Funding has not been adequate for facility maintenance or sign replacement.

Proposed program

Phase 1 — The most critical actions needed are to identify all the boundaries by signing or fencing and to improve the boundary fence around the ORV play area. Also needed is the increased presence of BLM personnel, especially during the spring and fall. To erect posts, fences and signs, 2 WMs are needed.

Phase 2 — When use levels warrant, the BLM should develop a parking lot including barriers and gravel.

Phase 3 — BLM should hire a special ranger to patrol recreation areas.

Phase 4 — If the chance arises, a land exchange to increase the total acreage should be pursued. If such an opening occurs, then consideration should be given to enlarging the ORV play area.

Moorhead Campground MT 02747

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

Moorhead Campground is located in the southeast corner of Montana near the Wyoming border, approximately thirty miles south of Broadus, Montana. The site is along the Powder River and is reached by improved county roads.

Attractions

Hunting is the primary attraction. Because the area is scenic, it also offers sightseeing and hiking. The

Buffalo Creek WSA is just west of the campground, along with other substantial blocks of public land administered by the BLM.

Facilities

Moorhead is an undeveloped campground. An artesian well nearby provides water.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

This area gets significant use during the autumn hunting season by resident and nonresident hunters and by guides and outfitters.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To manage Moorhead Campground so as to preserve and protect its natural resource values.
2. To provide users a clean, safe and natural setting.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — The landscape should be managed with a goal of preserving and highlighting the natural resource values of the Powder River riparian and upland ecosystems. Campground development will be limited to parking spaces, picnic tables and grills.
2. Public services — Signing of the accessible public lands is needed, to provide recreation activities that are compatible with protecting the natural areas from degradation. Other visitor services should remain minimal, until increased activities warrant added services.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Currently BLM is not involved in the recreational management of this site. Two S-60's rancher-hunter programs, involving 30,000 acres, are open for hunting and other recreational activities next to this undeveloped campground.

Proposed program

Powder River Resource Area proposes to develop the Moorhead Campground Recreation Area in 1992. Work months and other costs of completing the plan are estimated at \$10,000; an associated fish pond is estimated at \$25,000; the campground cost for ten units is estimated at \$5,000; a parking area is estimated at \$2,000; signs and brochures are estimated to cost \$1,000. Once the site is developed, \$1,000 will be needed annually for maintenance.

Makoshika
MT 02454

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

Makoshika is near Glendive in eastern Montana. The management unit known as Makoshika State Park consists of 4,628 acres, of which 624 acres are BLM's.

Attractions

The primary recreational pursuits of the area include picnicking, scenic views, rest and relaxation, and pleasure driving.

Facilities

Makoshika State Park is complete with running water, picnic and camping sites, restrooms, a pavilion, a rifle range, electricity, and paved or upgraded roads.

Designations. None.

Partnerships

The park currently is managed by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks. A memorandum of understanding has been signed by BLM and FWP.

Visitation

The area receives significant visitor use, estimated at approximately 40,000 visitor days per year.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Resource management and use:

a. Landscape management — To manage the landscape with the goal of preserving and highlighting the natural resources of the Makoshika badlands and Yellowstone River riparian ecosystems. Landscape modification will be allowed where necessary to provide for appropriate types of recreational use and enjoyment.

b. Land acquisition — To assist the state in acquiring (by exchange or purchase) inholdings needed to provide for effective management, visitor use, and the preservation or protection of park values. Other land necessary to attain park goals will be identified by a master plan.

c. Mineral exploration and development — To ensure that (except where permitted by law), the exploration, mining and extraction of minerals and the removal of soil, sand and gravel, and rock are not allowed.

d. Livestock grazing — To ensure that livestock grazing occurs within the park only in areas where it does not detract from visitor appreciation of park values or the enhancement of wildlife

habitat. Any such grazing shall conform to good land-management practices.

2. Fish and wildlife management

- a. Developments — To encourage developments to protect or enhance fish and wildlife resources wherever they are not inconsistent with landscape management.
- b. Fish ponds — To help the state acquire and develop existing ponds or areas suitable for ponds that show a potential for being stocked with game fish.
- c. Wildlife habitat — To manage wildlife (both game and nongame) and vegetation to produce optimum habitats, where not inconsistent with landscape management.
- d. Wildlife species — To give special consideration to encouraging an abundance of native wildlife, in both species and numbers, for the enjoyment of the public.
- e. Hunting and fishing — to allow hunting and fishing only when and where compatible with management goals.

3. Visitor use and development

- a. Master plan — To prepare a master development plan that covers resource management, fish and wildlife management, and visitor use and development. All permanent development will be in accordance with this plan.
- b. Interpretive facilities — To interpret for the visitor the park's geological, paleontological, and ecological values with sensitivity and appreciation for their unique elements. A visitor center and museum at the park entrance should be the first place of contact.
- c. Recreational activities — To encourage and provide appropriate recreational uses that enhance visitors' appreciation of scenic, scientific and recreational values and their enjoyment of the park's primary resources. Day-use and camping facilities will be so designed and located as to furnish maximum recreational and interpretive value.
- d. Commercial activities — To encourage concession facilities that will enhance visitors' appreciation and appropriate use of the park. Except where permitted by law, other commercial activities will not be allowed.
- e. Roads — To develop road access in ways that take maximum advantage of interpretive and scenic values. Spur roads will be provided to trailheads and selected points where a variety of park values can be observed and interpreted.
- f. Trails — To develop nature trails, foot trails, horseback trails, and trailhead facilities for visitors to provide access to a representative sample of the badlands and riparian ecosystems.
- g. Motor vehicles — To permit no motor vehicles (except for management purposes) off roads or on service roads except in areas and on trails that will be specifically developed and reserved for such use.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Conflicting recreation uses — Such varied pastimes as ORVing, picnicking, hiking, rock-hounding, and fishing all pose potential conflicts to other users. BLM must decide which of these activities it should regulate, and to what extent.
2. Park size — The badlands area consists of approximately 56,000 acres but the park itself comprises only 4,628 acres: BLM and FWP should decide whether to expand the park, and by how much.

3. Land status — Of the 4,628 acres currently in the park, 810 are owned by FWP, 624 by BLM, 3120 by Dawson County, and 74 by private holders. Park users need to be aware of the stipulations attached to each type of holding.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Currently, BLM is not involved in the recreational management of this site.

Proposed program

An estimated \$1,000 is needed annually for site supervision.

DICKINSON DISTRICT

Big Gumbo MT 03023

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Big Gumbo SRMA lies in Bowman County in the southwest corner of North Dakota along the Montana and South Dakota borders. Access is via U.S. Highway 12 to Marmarth, North Dakota, then south on a county road.

Attractions

Big Gumbo is the only publicly accessible large block of BLM land in North Dakota. Bowman County supports the largest herd of antelope found in the state, as well as a large proportion of the sage grouse. The primary recreation attractions are hunting (antelope, deer, and sage grouse), snowmobiling, and wildlife viewing. Another major attraction is access to the Little Missouri, which has been designated a scenic river by the state of North Dakota.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide opportunities for the dispersed, nondeveloped recreational use of all public lands. The existing BLM land-use plan allocates the entire area to multiple-use management.
2. To restrict ORV use to maintained roads between March 1 and June 1 and to existing roads and trails the rest of the year, in order to protect fragile soils and plant communities.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Identification of public lands — Little identification of public lands has occurred. Ingress and egress signing and public-land boundary signing are necessary.
2. Visitor management — Soils and plant communities are fragile and easily damaged by unmanaged ORV use. The North Dakota Resource Management Plan responded to this problem by prescribing ORV-use restrictions. These limits need to be physically enforced.
3. Water-based recreation — The North Dakota SCORP identified a need for improved access to water-recreation sites and opportunities.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for management of the Big Gumbo is \$2,000. This is sufficient to fund District representation at Bureau recreation meetings, to answer public requests for recreation information, and to respond to internal memos, information requests, and mandatory correspondence.

Proposed program

BLM should expand its on-site management presence during the primary season of use (autumn). It should implement ORV restrictions and should identify access and boundary signing needs. It also should complete and implement the Kid Creek management plan (a potential canoe-access site on the Little Missouri Scenic River).

Dickinson Extensive MT 03029

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

BLM lands in the Dickinson Extensive Area consist of small tracts (excluding the Big Gumbo SRMA) scattered throughout North Dakota. A big share of BLM lands in this category (about 16,000 acres of the RMA's 45,000 total) is located in northwest Dunn County.

Attractions

The primary attractions on these dispersed lands are hunting, various recreational pursuits, and access to the Little Missouri River.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide opportunities for the dispersed, nondeveloped recreational use of all public lands. The existing BLM land-use plan allocates the entire area to multiple-use management.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Public access — The North Dakota SCORP identified access to public land as a major issue because public access to BLM land in northwest Dunn County does not exist. The North Dakota Resource Management Plan responded to this problem by outlining a program of access acquisition and land-pattern adjustment. This RMP needs to be implemented.

2. Identification of public lands — No identification of public lands has occurred. Public-land boundary signing is necessary.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for management of the Dickinson RMA was zero. No recreation management is currently taking place.

Proposed program

BLM should expand its on-site management presence during the primary season of use (autumn). It should identify blocks of sufficient size to warrant boundary signing, initiate access acquisition, and determine access and boundary signing needs. It then should develop and implement a signing plan, develop a map handout, and monitor use in the area.

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT

Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River *MT 06802*

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Upper Missouri NWSR is a 149-mile stretch from Fort Benton to Kipp State Park. Public access is available at Fort Benton, Loma Ferry, Coal Banks, PN bridge, Stafford Ferry, Woodhawk, and Robinson bridge, as well as along the Missouri River itself. Approximately 92,000 acres of BLM land are located along this corridor. The state priority ranking is 2.

Attractions

The Fort Benton Visitor Center has received considerable use and blends well with the community's theme for recreational participation. The scenic White Cliffs, the badlands, wildlife, and historical and cultural values all play an important role in visitors' expectations and opportunities. Several sites have been nominated for the Watchable Wildlife program. A floater's guide consisting of two sets of maps is available for six dollars.

Facilities

Ten developed sites and thirty-one undeveloped sites are available to the visitor.

Designations

The Upper Missouri is part of the national wild & scenic river system.

Partnerships

BLM has a CMA with the state of Montana to manage state lands in the river corridor. It has another CMA with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks to manage six of its UMNWSR recreation sites.

Visitation

The area sees 11,000 visits annually.

Other information

Portions of six WSAs are within the UMNWSR corridor; the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail parallels this segment; the Nez Perce National Historic Trail intersects the river at Cow Island; two research natural areas (Grand Island and Hammond Island) are a part of the wild & scenic river system within the CMR-FWS.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain, restore, or improve riparian areas.
2. To maintain the current forage allocations for AUMs.
3. To increase access.
4. To determine ORV limitations.
5. To develop the interpretive potential of natural resources and of cultural and paleontological sites.
6. To provide recreational opportunities and visitor services consistent with the UMNWSR Act.
7. To maintain the visual quality of public lands.
8. To provide for multiple use.
9. To implement the LAC process.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor services — The following need upgrading or implementation: seasonal workforce, law enforcement (a ranger), handicapped access, fee collection, permit policies, and safety (including providing more potable water).
2. Resource protection — Needing attention are these concerns: aircraft overflights, use of private-sector initiatives, management of released WSAs, interpretation of cultural sites, weed control, and fire management (suppression and prescribed burns).
3. Access — Acquisition and easement priorities should be set; access to state lands and to private surface minerals in the corridor needs to be improved.
4. Partnerships — The management of state recreation sites along the river needs to be established.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Approximately \$80,000 (two-thirds of the 4333 program) was budgeted for this RMA. Additional money from the 4332 and 4712 programs funded one river ranger, one maintenance worker, and seven volunteer positions. Preliminary work has been done on the scope of service and RFP for the Fort Benton Visitor Center Interpretive Prospectus contract. In fiscal year 1989 eight volunteers were used in the river program: two SCAs, two interns, and four campground hosts. A revised floater's guide and brown brochure, both of which are excellent interpretive tools, were prepared.

Proposed Program

The draft of a river management plan is scheduled for release in May 1990.

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail MT 06803

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

Most of this portion of the Lewis & Clark Trail is a waterway from the Valley County line to the Lewis & Clark County line near Holter Lake — a distance of over 300 miles, of which 170 are under BLM management. Almost the entire distance is accessible to watercraft. Several bankside stops are available. The trail can be found on recreation maps nos. 8 and 14 through 18. The state priority is 3.

Attractions

Camping, hiking, floating, and tracing the historic steps of Lewis and Clark are popular activities.

Facilities

Ten developed and thirty-six undeveloped recreation sites provide scenic views of the route.

Designations

The Lewis & Clark route is a national historic trail.

Partnership

The BLM has a CMA with the National Park Service to manage and comply with the master plan for the trail.

Visitation

About 9,000 visitors use this trail yearly.

Other information

The Lewis & Clark Trail parallels the 149-mile Upper Missouri Wild & Scenic River, and intersects the Nez Perce National Historic Trail at Cow Island.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To protect and preserve historic and scenic values of the trail sites and segments.

2. To enhance visitors' recreation and learning opportunities through interpretation.
3. To provide compatible recreation facilities along the trail.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Partnerships — A CMA with the National Park Service for the trail outside of the UMNWSR is needed.
2. Land acquisition — Additional land for site developments needs to be acquired.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

Signs identifying the trail route have been installed, and the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail theme is being incorporated into Fort Benton Visitor Center plans.

Square Butte
MT 06835

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

Square Butte, in Judith Basin County, consists of 1,947 acres of public land that is surrounded by private land. No legal access exists but an agreement has been reached with the adjacent landowner that allows access with his permission. Map coverage is in recreation access guide no. 14. The state priority ranking is 35.

Attractions

Area attractions include hiking, sightseeing, hunting and camping.

Facilities

There is one undeveloped recreation site.

Designations

Square Butte has been designated an outstanding natural area, a national natural landmark, and an instant study area.

Visitation

About 1000 recreationists visit Square Butte annually.

Other information

The area is inhabited by a large Rocky Mountain goat herd, which provides sightseeing and hunting. The landowner has provided a parking area at ranch headquarters for visitors when vehicle access is restricted.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain the integrity of the area's unique ecological system and its geological, natural, scenic, and cultural values.
2. To designate Square Butte as an area of critical environmental concern.
3. To obtain legal access to the public land.
4. To acquire an additional 1,000 acres of private land to facilitate management of the ONA.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal access to the area is needed.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

BLM needs to provide signs and brochures for area users, and needs to maintain the existing access agreement on a yearly basis. Better monitoring of users also is needed.

Great Falls RMA
MT 06727

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Great Falls RMA consists of 64,200 acres of scattered tracts in Cascade, Teton, Meagher, Pondera, Glacier, Toole and Liberty counties. No recreation access guides are available for the public lands in this RMA. The map for Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division) covers the west portion. State priority is 27.

Attractions

Fishing, hunting, and sightseeing are primary attractions.

Facilities

There is one undeveloped recreation site (Tunnel Lake).

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

These tracts of land see about 3,900 visits per year.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide visitor services including access roads and trails, day-use facilities, signs, and interpretive information through such means as outreach projects.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to scattered tracts needs to be obtained.
2. Visitor service — Recreationist and landowner conflicts need to be resolved.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

Public lands and routes need signing and identification. The Tunnel Lake recreation site needs monitoring at least once annually.

**Sun River
MT 06738**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Sun River SRMA consists of 1,000 acres of public land along the Sun River from the USFS boundary to the community of Fort Shaw on Highway 200. Access is needed at the Lory Bridge site. The Lewis & Clark National Forest map covers the west end of this RMA; no recreation access guide map is available. The state priority is 38.

Attractions

Floating, fishing, hunting, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, and picnicking are the area attractions.

Facilities

Two undeveloped recreation sites are found at Lory Bridge and Sun River.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 1,000 recreationists visit the Sun River RMA annually.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide launch and takeout points for river floaters.
2. To develop day-use facilities at Lory Bridge and Sun River.
3. To acquire access to the Lory Bridge site.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor service — Trespassing by river floaters onto private lands needs to be controlled.
2. Access — An easement or acquisition should be obtained at Lory Bridge.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

Public land tracts along the Sun River need signing and identification. A site plan survey of the Sun River near Augusta should be done.

Marias River
MT 06639

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Marias River SRMA comprises 17,000 acres of scattered public-land tracts along the Marias River. These holdings stretch from the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the river's confluence with the Upper Missouri Wild & Scenic River near Loma and U.S. Highway 87. This RMA crosses both the Great Falls and Havre RMAs.

Attractions

Area attractions include fishing, hunting, floating, and sightseeing.

Facilities

There are two undeveloped recreation sites, at Circle Bridge and Steamboat Point.

Designation

The Marias River is part of the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail overland route.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 2,000 visitors annually use the Marias River tracts.

Other information

The overland route of Lewis and Clark parallels this waterway from the Two Medicine fight site to Loma. A major recreation complex is anticipated for the Steamboat Point site. It will be a rest stop along an important highway as well as a launch area for the UMNWSR. Both day-use and overnight facilities are planned here.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To work in partnership with nearby communities to develop the Steamboat Point complex.
2. To provide adequate access points along the Marias River for both bankside and river users.
3. To identify outreach needs.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor service — Trespassing on private land along the Marias River needs to be controlled.
2. Access — Legal and physical access is needed every ten to fifteen miles.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

Public land tracts need signing and identification. The two recreation sites need to be monitored at least once annually.

North Missouri Breaks MT 06642

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The North Missouri Breaks SRMA consists of 200,000 acres of public land in south Blaine County. The Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River borders this unit on the south and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail crosses the eastern portion. The state priority is 42.

Attractions

Hunting and fishing are the main recreational activities.

Facilities

This area contains five undeveloped recreation sites: Carroll Reservoir, FR Reservoir, Ridge Reservoir, Butch Camp, and Gilmore Cabin.

Designation

The Cow Creek ACEC is part of the North Missouri Breaks.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The area records approximately 19,200 visits yearly.

Other information

In this RMA are three WSAs: Cow Creek, Stafford, and Ervin Ridge. Three outfitters are permitted to use the area for commercial hunting activities. The Cow Creek Road has been nominated for Backcountry Byway consideration.

South Phillips MT 06545

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The South Phillips SRMA consists of 318,200 acres of public land in the southern part of Phillips County. The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation borders the unit in the northwest corner and the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge forms the southern boundary. Numerous county and BLM roads provide good access to most areas except the southeast corner. Highway 191 cuts diagonally through the unit. Two new recreation access guides, nos. 16 and 17, cover the majority of this unit. The state-wide priority number is 45.

Attractions

The major recreational activities are hunting, fishing, and sightseeing. The prairie-dog-shooting program receives considerable interest. A map that highlights these areas is available for \$4.00. The southwest corner of the RMA offers scenic views of the Upper Missouri Wild & Scenic River; the Kid Curry Historical Site (which is off the Power Plant Road) and the Kipp Overlook (along the Bull Creek Road) are in the same area.

Facilities

Six undeveloped recreation sites in this RMA are the Current, Sentinel, King, Taint, Lark, and Bell Ridge reservoirs.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The area sees 14,200 visits annually.

Other information

Segments of three WSAs — Cow Creek, Antelope Creek, and Burnt Lodge — are a part of this RMA. The auto tour route for the CMR Wildlife Refuge traverses the south-central portion. Two outfitters are permitted for commercial operations on public lands. Access to the Fourchette Bay Recreation Site on Fort Peck Reservoir crosses public land in the southwest portion along the Reynolds Hill Road.

South Valley
MT 06448

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

South Valley SRMA is located southwest of Glasgow and covers nearly 653,400 acres of public land in Valley County. This acreage amounts to approximately 60 percent of the BLM ground in the RA. Major access is via the Willow Creek Road and TC Road. Statewide priority is 48.

Attractions

The area's attractions include hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and camping.

Facilities

Six undeveloped recreation sites, all associated with fishing reservoirs, are Lunch, Shoot, Valley, Snow, F-10, and F-13.

Designations. None.

Partnership

There is a block management program on 27,824 acres beside the CMR Wildlife Refuge in the southwest corner of the RA. This agreement involves the state, private landowners, and BLM. It provides for hunting access and control of ORV use from September through December.

Visitation

The RMA sees about 7,400 visits yearly.

Other information

A portion of the Burnt Lodge WSA is located in the southwest corner of this RMA. The RMA's southern boundary borders the CMR National Wildlife Refuge. Three outfitters are permitted in this area. The TC Road has been nominated for Backcountry Byway status.

Snowy Mountains
MT 06851

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

This 20,000-acre unit of public land consists of scattered tracts that border the Lewis & Clark National Forest south of Lewistown, in the Little and Big Snowy Mountains. Legal public access is needed in

the Flat Willow and Alaska Bench areas.

Attractions

This area's major recreational activities include hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and pleasure driving. The Blacktail Coulee paleontological site (fish fossils) is situated near Becket.

Facilities

One undeveloped recreation site exists at South Fork Flat Willow Creek. It includes a historical grave site maintained by the Grass Range Boy Scouts.

Designations. None.

Partnership

There is a CMA with the local Boy Scout troupe to maintain the recreation site.

Visitation

About 2,300 people visit this area annually.

Judith River
MT 06852

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Judith River SRMA comprises 9,000 acres of public land scattered along forty-five miles of the Judith River. This reach extends from Danvers Bridge to the confluence with the Missouri River near Judith Landing. Legal public access is needed in this area. The statewide priority is 52.

Attractions

Recreational activities include hunting, floating, fishing, sightseeing, hiking, and camping.

Facilities

One undeveloped recreation site is found at Anderson Bridge.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The Judith River tracts see approximately 800 visits yearly.

Other information

The area is a candidate for Wild & Scenic River study.

Sweet Grass Hills MT 06853

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Sweet Grass Hills unit consists of 7,950 acres of public land associated with three topographic features (East Butte, West Butte and Gold Butte) that lie near the Canadian line north of Chester.

Attractions

Hunting, hiking, spelunking, and sightseeing are area attractions. On East Butte is a significant cave resource, Devil's Chimney.

Facilities

Devil's Chimney is the area's one undeveloped recreation site.

Designations

The region is designated an ACEC.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

The area gets about 1,100 visitors per year.

Other information

An emergency ORV closure is in effect to minimize conflicts between recreationists and private landowners. A walk-in hunting area has been established between landowners and a local sportsmen's group; it adjoins the public land in the East Butte area.

**Havre RMA
MT 06626**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Havre RMA consists of 282,000 acres of public lands in the northern sections of Hill and Blaine counties. Havre, Chinook, and U.S. Highway 2 are included in this RMA, which is covered by recreation maps nos. 4, 5, and 6. State priority is 26.

Attractions

Fishing, hunting, and sightseeing are primary attractions.

Facilities

There are five undeveloped recreation sites, mostly fishing reservoirs: Reser, Salmo, Don, North Faber, and South Cassidy.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 9,400 visitors use these areas annually.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide visitor services including access roads and trails, signs, day-use facilities, and interpretive information through such means as outreach projects.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to scattered tracts needs to be secured.
2. User conflicts — Conflicts between recreationists and landowners need to be minimized.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

Public lands and routes need signing and identification. The five recreation sites need monitoring at least once annually.

**Phillips RMA
MT 06525**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Phillips RMA includes 748,200 acres of public land in the northern part of Phillips County. The Milk River system and U.S. Highway 2 are in this RMA. Access is considered adequate. The area is covered on recreation maps nos. 6 and 7. State priority is 25.

Attractions

Hunting, fishing, and sightseeing are the primary attractions.

Facilities

There is one undeveloped site (Guston Coulee).

Designations

The RMA includes the Henry Smith National Register Site.

Partnerships

CMAs cover the White Rock Coulee and Cottonwood Creek walk-in hunting areas.

Visitation

About 4,500 people visit the area annually.

Other information

The Big Bend of the Milk River is a potential ACEC that is being considered for a cultural interpretive complex with an auto tour route and a walking trail.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide for Backcountry Byway routes.
2. To nominate Watchable Wildlife areas.
3. To develop recreation opportunities for interpreting cultural resources in the Big Bend area.
4. To acquire access or easement for access to Big Bend.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — The recreational and cultural values of the Milk River's Big Bend need to be protected.
2. Access — Milk River access needs improvement.
3. Visitor service — The maximum number of outfitters that may be permitted in the RMA must be decided and reviewed periodically. Currently six are allowed.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Propossed program

Walk-in hunting areas and some area roads need signing.

Valley RMA
MT 06424

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The majority of the public land (367,500 acres) in the Valley RMA lies in the northern part of Valley County and includes the Milk River and the 59,660-acre Bitter Creek WSA. Most of the access is via a county road system that is marked with signs. The RMA can be found on recreation maps nos. 7 and 8. The statewide priority is 24.

Attractions

Fishing and hunting are the main attractions.

Facilities

The RMA contains ten undeveloped sites. All are fishing reservoirs except for Faraasen Park.

Designations None.

Partnerships

BLM is working on a CMA with the Boy Scouts to do developmental work on Faraasen Park, a recreation site along the Milk River that is within five miles of Glasgow.

Visitation

The area receives about 5,600 visits yearly.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate roads for Backcountry Byways criteria.
2. To consider Bitter Creek for inclusion in the Watchable Wildlife program.
3. To protect the class A scenic values in Rock Creek Canyon.
4. To develop the Faraasen Park recreation site.
5. To provide facilities and visitor services at the nine fishing reservoirs.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Visitor services — Commerical and noncommercial demands during hunting season need to be fulfilled.
2. Maintenance — Funding for upkeep of the recreation sites should be increased.

Judith Mountains RMA MT 06822

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Judith Mountains sit within twenty miles of Lewistown, Montana. Three state-highway systems nearly encircle the Judith range, but access to the east side is lacking. Recreation map no. 15 provides the best coverage of the region. The state priority is 22.

Attractions

The area is rich in recreational opportunities. Scenic overlooks, camping, day activities, collecting, horse endurance rides, hunting, hiking, ORVing, mountain biking, and spelunking are all possible activities.

Facilities

There are six undeveloped recreation sites: Big Grassy Peak, Red Mountain, Limekiln Canyon, Armells Creek, Collar Gulch, and Judith Peak Overlook.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 6,800 visits are made annually to the Judiths.

Other information

The Collar Peak Trail is a hiking and mountain-bike system of five miles. Collar Gulch, a heavily mineralized area that is receiving considerable mining attention, from exploration to development, has been nominated for ACEC status.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate the area for Backcountry Byway routes.
2. To protect the visual quality of the area.
3. To begin an outreach project for viewing and collecting phenocrysts (Judith Peak diamonds).

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — The importance of mining development versus recreational possibilities must be evaluated, along with effects on the area's VRM rating.
2. Access — The east end of the RMA needs legal access.
3. Visitor service — The Judith Peak scenic overlook needs development.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

The six undeveloped recreation sites need maintenance and monitoring.

**Little Rockies RMA
MT 06520**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Little Rockies RMA lies sixty miles southwest of Malta and next to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. County and BLM roads provide adequate access. The RMA contains 25,800 acres of public land, found on recreation map no. 16. State priority is 20.

Attractions

Camping and picnicking are two main activities. Viewing the two huge open-pit gold mines at Zortman and Landusky is another principal attraction.

Facilities

Three developed recreation sites are at Camp Creek, Montana Gulch, and Buffington.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Six thousand visitors pass through the Little Rockies RMA yearly.

Other information

Azure Cave, a significant feature, occurs in this RMA. Two recreation withdrawals are in place to protect the campground developments and the cave.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide and improve camping areas, road access, trails, signs, and interpretive brochures, and to upgrade facilities for the physically handicapped.
2. To develop mountain-bike trails.
3. To provide potable water for the Montana Gulch site.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — Azure Cave needs continued protection. A balance also must be struck between mining development and recreational opportunities.
2. Maintenance — Existing facilities require ongoing upkeep.
3. Visitor service — Fee collection and permits need updating.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

BLM fire crews need to monitor recreation sites weekly during the summer season. Potable water tests should be conducted.

Rocky Mountain Front ONAs MT 06719

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

This RMA encompasses four units — Blind Horse, Ear Mountain, Chute Mountain, and Deep Creek/Battle Creek. They are west of Choteau and adjacent to the Lewis & Clark Forest. Only Ear Mountain has legal access. The RMF-ONA activity plan that was completed in March 1989 has handout maps for public distribution. The L&C National Forest Rocky Mountain Division map also identifies these areas. State priority is 19.

Attractions

The RMA offers outstanding scenic values and wildlife habitats.

Designations

The area is designated an outstanding natural area.

Partnerships

A CMA is being developed with the Boy Scouts to maintain and develop the existing trail system.

Visitation

The area sees about 1,000 visits yearly.

Other information

The Black Leaf Oil and Gas development project includes Blind Horse ONA. The Nature Conservancy owns property — the Pine Buttes Swamp Preserve — next to the ONAs. Two state game ranges found here are Sun River (oldest in Montana) and Black Leaf.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain a VRM Class I rating for the ONAs.
2. To allow a minimal decrease in ROS ratings (less than ten acres).
3. To provide access for hikers, horses, and mountain bikes.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to three ONAs is needed.

2. Visitor service — The Bureau should decide whether to permit overnight camping, or day use only.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

The activity plan completed in March 1989 needs implementing. The ONAs should be closed to ORV use. The Ear Mountain trailhead project plan should be prepared.

Nez Perce National Historic Trail *MT 06617*

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Nez Perce Trail enters the district near the Snowy Mountains and progresses northeastward to the Cow Island area along the Upper Missouri NWSR. It ends at Bearpaw Battlefield near Chinook, a distance of about 100 miles. Public access needs to be improved. The route is found on recreation maps nos. 5, 15, 16, and 25 and in the river floaters guide. State priority is 17.

Attractions

Scenery, horseback riding, hiking, history interpretation, and camping are all found along this trail.

Facilities

There are undeveloped recreation sites at Woodhawk, Cow Island and Gilmore cabin.

Designations

The Nez Perce route is a national historic trail.

Partnerships

A CMA for management of the trail will be developed with the U.S. Forest Service.

Visitation

The trail sees about 1,200 visitors annually.

Other information

The Nez Perce Trail crosses both the Lewis & Clark Trail and the Upper Missouri NWSR at Cow Island.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To protect and preserve the historic values of the trail segments.
2. To educate and interpret the trail's values for visitors.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Land acquisition — Land should be acquired along the premier component of the trail.
2. Visitor services (signing) — The trail needs additional signing.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Proposed program

BLM should work with the U.S. Forest Service to complete a draft plan for the trail.

Judith RMA
MT 06807

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Judith RMA covers a wide expanse, 634,000 acres, that runs south from the Missouri River to the Snowy and Belt mountains. Several county and BLM roads provide access to the public land but additional access is needed in north Fergus and Petroleum counties. The area may be found on a number of recreation maps: BLM nos. 14-17 and 24-26, and L&C National Forest (Jefferson Division) maps. The state priority is 7.

Attractions

Hunting, fishing, and scenic drives are the major attractions.

Facilities

This RMA contains six undeveloped sites, mostly fishing reservoirs: Buffalo Wallow, Drag, Dry Wolf, Jakes, Payola, Crooked Creek.

Designations

Knox Ridge Road is a Backcountry Byway.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

About 13,500 visits to the Judith RMA are recorded yearly.

Other information

The area borders the CMR National Wildlife Refuge in the northeast corner, and is flanked by Forest Service lands on the west and south. It contains portions of two WSAs, Woodhawk and Dog Creek South. Ten outfitters are permitted in this RMA.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To designate routes for the Backcountry Byways program.
2. To nominate Watchable Wildlife sites.
3. To provide visitor services including day-use facilities, signs, and interpretive information.
4. To provide access roads and trails.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — The increasing use of ORVs needs to be controlled.
2. Planning — A block management program should be implemented in northeast Petroleum County.
3. Guide and outfitter allocations — The maximum number of outfitter permits should be reviewed and reset periodically.
4. Access — A need for public access exists in Arrow Creek, Fargo Coulee, Chain Buttes, Armells Creek, and North and South Moccasins.

BUTTE DISTRICT

Dillon Extensive MT 07605

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Dillon Extensive Area encompasses public lands throughout the Dillon Resource Area that the public uses for dispersed recreation purposes. Access to these lands is by state or county roads or by BLM-acquired access. In many instances no legal access exists. Statewide priority is 5.

Attractions

These scattered lands are used for a wide variety of recreation activities — hunting, fishing, camping, etc.

Facilities

Developments are limited to roads, signs, and a few one-unit restrooms.

Designations. None.

Partnerships

The Southwest Montana Interagency ORV Travel Plan is a cooperative planning and management effort by federal and state agencies. One ORV map, revised every three years, has been prepared for all agencies.

Visitation

Use — mostly day use or overnight camping — is estimated at 200,000 visits annually.

Other information

Public lands in this SRMA are involved with the majority of guide and outfitter permits and with most of the ORV travel-plan restrictions; they also are where many of the access and law-enforcement needs exist.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

There is no specific MFP objective for this SRMA. The primary management objectives that have been pursued to date include the interagency ORV travel-plan map to control offroad vehicle use, the need for more intensive management of guide and outfitter permits, and the need to obtain legal access to public lands. An ORV travel plan for the Dillon Resource Area was completed in 1981.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — An urgent need exists to obtain access to thousands of acres of public lands. Each year more public complaints are received concerning this issue.
2. Outfitters and guides — Southwest Montana has a number of guides and outfitters for all types of activities. A variety of problems need to be addressed (e.g., stopping illegal outfitters, resolving use conflicts among outfitters and between outfitters and the general public, and establishing the best process for allocating outfitter and guide permits).
3. Law enforcement — A severe need exists to obtain on-the-ground law-enforcement capability to deal with a wide range of problems (e.g., ORV travel violations, enforcement of outfitter and guide requirements, and resource protection).

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the Dillon SRMA was approximately \$45,000. This funding level allowed the BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards, provide a limited on-the-ground management presence, and complete a draft of an outfitter and guide management plan.

Proposed program

A continuing effort will be required to revise periodically the interagency ORV travel plan. A final version of the area outfitter and guide management plan must be completed.

An ongoing effort will be required to maintain and improve the signing, the gates and barriers, and the law enforcement needed for the ORV travel plan. Implementing the outfitter and guide management plan will also require substantial law-enforcement help and on-the-ground management presence. A major effort will be needed to provide sufficient legal public access.

To accomplish these initiatives, additional personnel will be needed, including one ATROW position, one law-enforcement (ranger) position, and two recreation positions. The ATROW and ranger positions would be funded solely by the recreation program, with the remaining funds supplied by other activities. Though a substantial portion of the workload is in this SRMA, these positions obviously would be working in SRMAs throughout the resource area.

**Lower Big Hole River
MT 07616**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Lower Big Hole River SRMA is a thirty-eight-mile river-corridor recreation complex with fifteen miles of its water frontage in BLM ownership. The corridor begins at Divide, Montana; it ends at the Beaverhead/Madison county line. The 1988 statewide priority is 16.

Attractions

The Big Hole River has a national reputation as a high quality trout fishery. Statewide, the Big Hole ranks second behind only the Madison River for fishing days. Many recreationists here enjoy floating the river — mainly for fishing, though some use the river because of the ease of floating, the scenery, or the stream's proximity to their residences. Camping and picnicking also are popular, as is big-game and waterfowl hunting on some of the larger blocks of public land.

Facilities

Developments include a boat-launching site and another access site; both have restrooms.

Designations. None.

Partnerships

A river management plan has been completed in cooperation with the East Pioneer Stewardship Committee. An ongoing partnership in the management of BLM lands is being pursued.

Visitation

Visits are estimated at 25,000 annually, mostly for day use.

Other information

One result of the cooperative planning and management effort has been increased offers by private landowners to pursue land exchanges for their private river lands.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives for the Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) are as follows:

1. To preserve scenic values.
2. To provide for desired types of recreational pursuits.

3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts within the Big Hole River corridor from Wisdom (State Highway 43) to the Beaverhead/Madison county line.

Objectives (to be done with the help and guidance of the East Pioneer Stewardship Committee) for the Lower Big Hole Recreation Area Management Plan (1987) are as follows:

1. To provide a framework for managing recreation use on BLM lands.
2. To establish guidelines for the proposed use and development of BLM lands along the river.
3. To establish a basis for future planning efforts or funding justification.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection and conflicts — One of the major concerns on this river corridor is the threat of intensive subdivision development, which would impact scenic values and increase river-access and user-conflict problems.
2. Land tenure adjustment — The acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential in order to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, avoid user conflicts, and provide the land base necessary for facility development. BLM may not be able to acquire some key tracts through a land-exchange program; the use of L&WCF money probably will be required. A current acquisition proposal of this type would include the Hagenbarth tract.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the Lower Big Hole River SRMA was approximately \$4,000. This funding level allows BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards, provide a limited on-the-ground management presence, and complete the Cherry Creek Angus (Hahnkamp) land exchange.

Proposed program

BLM should acquire river frontage through land exchanges or with L&WCF assistance. The initial priority should be to secure the Hagenbarth tract. The Bureau also should provide minimal facilities (legal access, parking, and restrooms if needed) at existing or newly acquired river-access sites.

Bear Trap/Red Mountain Area
MT 07601

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Bear Trap/Red Mountain SRMA is a seventeen-mile river-corridor recreation complex. An average of 73 percent of the river frontage is in BLM ownership. The northern portion is on State Highway 289 about twenty-five miles west of Bozeman, Montana; the southern portion is approximately eight air miles northeast of Ennis, beginning at the Madison River's outlet from Ennis Lake. The 1988 statewide priority is 1.

Attractions

The primary attraction is fishing for brown and rainbow trout in the nationally recognized Madison River. Other activities include camping, picnicking, and sightseeing. In the Lower Bear Trap area (northern portion), visitors engage in all types of recreational floating, including tubing, rafting and canoeing. In the middle of the SRMA complex is the Bear Trap Canyon Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area. Primitive hiking and camping, whitewater floating, sightseeing, and some big-game hunting are the main Bear Trap attractions.

Facilities

Red Mountain campground provides twenty-two camping units with restrooms and drinking water, and a day-use facility with picnic tables, fire rings, and restrooms. A northern Bear Trap trailhead, with a restroom and parking, sits on the east side of the river. In the southern portion of the SRMA (three miles of river), BLM provides a boat launch, restrooms, and parking.

Designations

In 1983 nine miles of Bear Trap Canyon were designated a unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness.

Partnerships

In 1984 BLM signed a cooperative agreement with the Montana Power Company. This accord assigned recreation management responsibilities on the southern three miles of power company river lands to BLM. The agreement has substantially improved BLM's ability to manage adjacent Bear Trap Wilderness lands, while enhancing recreation opportunities on power company lands as well.

Visitation

Annual visits to the entire complex (including Bear Trap Wilderness) are estimated at 35,000. Most of the use is concentrated in the Lower Bear Trap Area, along six miles of the Madison River.

Other information

Although Bear Trap Wilderness is not officially part of this planning process, it has such a strong interrelationship with contiguous SRMA lands that it must be included in any planning for the area.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area Management Framework Plan (1981) objectives are as follows:

1. To preserve scenic values.
2. To provide for desired types of recreational opportunities.
3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts within the Madison River corridor from Quake Lake to the Dillon Resource Area's northern boundary.

Bear Trap Recreation Area Management Plan (1981) objectives are as follows:

1. To maintain or enhance the natural conditions and outstanding prospects for solitude in the Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness.
2. To enhance primitive recreation opportunities consistent with those conditions.
3. To provide for undeveloped, dispersed roadside recreation opportunities outside the Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness. These should be consistent with visitor needs and expectations, the maintenance of scenic quality, and the area's capacity to accommodate user needs and to absorb user impacts.
4. To develop limited facilities where needed, in order to provide opportunities for semi-developed recreation while also controlling the impacts from such activities.
5. To provide for public recreation to the extent compatible with power production in Montana Power Company's Madison Project area.
6. To develop and locate facilities in the project area in a manner that will control and reduce impacts.

Lower Bear Trap Canyon Project Plan (1984) objectives are as follows:

1. To develop facilities that will provide safe, roaded recreation opportunities for the public.
2. To develop facilities and implement use-supervision measures that will control and lessen impacts from recreation use.
3. To provide visitor information and education facilities to enhance the recreation experience of Madison River users.

4. To prevent the degradation, from recreational use and facility development, of aesthetic values along the river corridor.
5. To control and lessen resource impacts from indiscriminate motor vehicle travel.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Facility maintenance and expansion — The existing Red Mountain campground site will not support the vegetation necessary to provide adequate screening and shade. Campground facilities need substantial repairs. And throughout the SMRA, facilities — parking, campgrounds, boat ramps, restrooms, etc. — are lacking.
2. Land tenure adjustment — The acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, avoid user conflicts, and provide the land base necessary for facility development.
3. Resource protection and conflicts — Mineral exploration and development persist along much of the SRMA corridor, but most of the resource impacts and user conflicts happen in the Lower Bear Trap area. Active mining operations occur here within 500 feet of the water, where as many as 1500 people at one time have recreated along six miles of river.
4. Visitor management — The concentrated use occurring in this SRMA has created user conflicts and law-enforcement problems, especially in the southern portion where BLM has a cooperative agreement with Montana Power. An expanded visitor-management program will help, but law-enforcement capability is urgently needed.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the Bear Trap/Red Mountain SRMA was approximately \$55,000. This funding level allows the BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards, provide a limited on-the-ground management presence, complete field-design work for the Lower Bear Trap Canyon Project and for one mile of joint BLM/FS trail construction, and complete the land exchange with the Montana State Highway Department.

Proposed program

BLM should construct the Trail Creek trail (one mile) and trailhead facilities, acquire the forty-acre Warm Springs site, relocate Red Mountain campground and construct new facilities, and erect the remainder of the Lower Bear Trap day-use facilities.

Axolotl Lakes
MT 07630

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Axolotl Lakes area lies approximately six miles southeast of Virginia City, Montana. Access primarily is from State Highway 289. The 1988 statewide priority is 30.

Attractions

Activities pursued here include camping, big-game hunting, and fishing for trophy-sized trout. The area is quite scenic with several glacial pothole lakes scattered throughout.

Facilities. None.

Designations

The district is a designated wilderness study area.

Partnerships

BLM has a cooperative agreement that allows public access into private lands in the area.

Visitation

Estimated annual visitation is 4,000-5,000 recreation visits, mostly daytime fishing activity.

Other information

ORV travel-plan restrictions are in effect.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area MFP objectives for this area are the following:

1. To implement an accelerated management program that will preserve the area's outstanding resource values, and that will protect the unusual occurrence of the axolotl (a salamander capable of breeding in its larval state) in Blue Lake.
2. To provide for undeveloped, unconfined recreational experiences.
3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts in the area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection and conflicts — A major concern here is the threat of intensive subdivision development, which would impact scenic values and increase access and user-conflict problems. A large subdivision adjoins the area, and developers have been acquiring more land.
2. Land tenure adjustment — The acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential in order to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, and avoid user conflicts. BLM may not be able to acquire some key tracts through a land-exchange program; the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money will probably be required. Current acquisition proposals of this type would include the Perrault and Bar-7 tracts.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the area was approximately \$2,000. This funding level allows the BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

BLM should acquire the Perrault and Bar-7 properties through land exchange or with L&WCF money.

Upper Madison MT 07610

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and Access

The Upper Madison SRMA is a fifty-three-mile river-corridor complex that begins at Quake Lake in the south and runs to Ennis Lake. Twenty-five miles of river frontage are managed by BLM. Access is via State Highway 287, which parallels the river throughout its length, and via county roads that tie Route 287 to the river. Statewide priority is 10.

Attractions

Fishing in the nationally famous Madison River is the primary attraction; camping, picnicking, floating, and sightseeing are other activities.

Facilities

Two major BLM recreation facilities are located on the Madison River. West Madison Recreation Area provides a twenty-eight-unit campground with restrooms, picnic tables, and fire grills. South Madi-

son offers an eleven-unit campground with similar facilities, as well as a day-use area with restrooms, tables, and a boat-launching ramp. Ennis Lake has an undeveloped access site.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

It is estimated that 30,000 people annually visit the recreation areas or explore the undeveloped river lands along the river corridor's fifty-three miles. Surveys have shown that most of the use is destination oriented, but a lot of overnight use occurs because the area is on the main travel route between Yellowstone and Glacier national parks.

Other information

The major owner along this river corridor is BLM, so most access is over BLM lands. As a result, much of the recreation on the Madison River depends on BLM river lands, especially in regard to bank- and float-fishing activities.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) objectives for this SRMA are as follows:

1. To preserve scenic values. (A federal, state, and local cooperative planning effort resulted in the completion of the Madison River Corridor Study [1983], which concentrated on various approaches to preserving the Madison's scenic values.)
2. To provide for desired types of recreation opportunities.
3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts within the Madison River corridor from Quake Lake to the Dillon Resource Area's northern boundary.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection and conflicts — One of the major concerns on this river corridor is the threat of intensive subdivision development, which would impact scenic values and increase river-access and user-conflict problems.
2. Land tenure adjustment — The acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential in order to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, avoid user conflicts, and provide the land base necessary for facility development. BLM may not be able to acquire some key tracts through a land-exchange program; the use of Land & Water Conservation Fund money probably will be required. A current acquisition proposal of this type would include the Lomas/Santa Fe tract.

3. Facility maintenance and expansion — Although some progress has been made in upgrading the facilities at the West Madison and South Madison recreation areas, a lot of rehabilitation work remains. The South Madison campground squats on a hot, arid, rocky site that will not support the vegetation necessary for shade or screening purposes. Relocation of the campground to a better site at the adjacent day-use area is proposed. The West Madison site is suitable, but requires landscaping due to the present lack of vegetation. At Ennis Lake, minimum day-use facilities are needed to provide fishing and waterfowl-hunting access.

4. Administration needs — An ongoing problem is the lack of an administrative site from which to administer the river corridor, including the Bear Trap/Red Mountain and Ruby Reservoir SRMAs. A warehouse and yard facility are needed to store material and equipment and to make repairs. Due to the perennial housing problem in the Ennis area, some type of housing for BLM personnel is needed at the warehouse site.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the area was approximately \$10,000. This funding level allows the BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

An inventory is needed: Resource-user data should be collected to support the completion of a Lower Madison River Management Plan, in cooperation with state and local government entities. This effort would furnish the planning directive contained in the Dillon MFP and would ensure a more coordinated, cost-effective process in managing these nationally important lands.

Area projects that need attention are landscaping the West Madison campground, relocating and constructing the South Madison campground, constructing an Ennis Lake access site, and building an administrative site (to include a warehouse, storage area, and housing facilities for seasonal employees) for the Madison River complex.

Continental Divide
National Scenic Trail
MT 07618

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The fifty-two-mile Continental Divide National Scenic Trail crawls along a section of the Centennial Mountains from Monida, Montana, to Red Rock Pass. The 1988 statewide priority is 18.

Attractions

The trail passes through some of the most scenic real estate in southwestern Montana. In addition to hiking, recreation activities include camping and photography, while fishing and big-game hunting are possibilities.

Facilities

No signing or trail construction has yet occurred.

Designations

The CDT is a scenic trails component of the National Trails System.

Partnerships

Due to scattered landownership patterns, the management option plan that BLM completed in 1980 was done in cooperation with the Forest Service, the Montana Department of State Lands, and the USDA Sheep Experiment Station. Construction and maintenance of the trail will also be pursued on a cooperative-management basis.

Visitation

Current visitation is minimal, due somewhat to the lack of signed, constructed trails and to the area's remoteness. The trail receives an estimated 500 recreation visits annually.

Other information

A substantial part of the CDT lies within the Centennial Wilderness Study Area.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) provided no specific guidance for the CDT, but BLM (in cooperation with federal and state agencies), completed an interim management option plan for the Centennial Mountains section in 1980. That plan's objective:

1. To present specific alternative trail routes and management guidance for the CDT through the Centennial Mountains, following the route described in the final EIS (1977) of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (now HCRS).

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Partnership — The Sheep Experiment Station has become extremely hesitant about participating in the CDT effort. The station staff's worries include trail use, trail maintenance, and the trail's route across their area. The trail's conflict with their research mission is their primary concern.

2. Land tenure adjustments and access — Due to the scattered ownership here, including private lands, easements may be required on portions of the trail. In some instances, it may be best to pursue land exchanges, to acquire fee title, or to use L&WCF money.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for the CDT was approximately \$7,000. This funding level allows the BLM to begin signing portions of the trail in cooperation with the Forest Service.

Proposed program

A continuing effort will need to be made each year to sign and construct portions of the CDT until all such work is completed. The trail will require substantial maintenance in some areas because of the steep terrain and the potential for avalanches.

East Fork Blacktail MT 07637

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The East Fork Blacktail area is forty miles southeast of Dillon, Montana. County and BLM public roads provide access. Statewide priority is 37.

Attractions

Summer attractions include fishing and hiking in an area with outstanding scenic values. The area is considered one of the premier elk-hunting areas in southwestern Montana.

Facilities

The area is mostly undeveloped; two one-unit restrooms are provided.

Designations

The area is a designated wilderness study area.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Annual recreation visits are estimated at 4,000-5,000.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) objectives are the following:

1. To preserve scenic recreation resource values.
2. To provide for desired recreational opportunities.
3. To pursue accelerated management efforts in order to resolve recreation resource and use conflicts in the East Fork Blacktail area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection and visitor management — In the fall, intensive use by campers and by big-game hunters using horses creates substantial resource impacts. In one day, as many as 200 to 300 hunters may use the one-mile cherrystem road into the East Fork WSA. This concentration not only creates resource problems but also causes intensive user conflicts, which must be resolved.
2. Law enforcement — A severe need exists to obtain on-the-ground law-enforcement capability to deal with a wide range of problems — ORV travel violations, enforcement of outfitter and guide requirements, resource protection, etc.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the East Fork Blacktail SRMA was approximately \$4,000. This funding level allows the BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

An inventory is needed: Resources and users should be monitored to determine whether, and when, a management plan should be pursued.

**Big Sheep Creek
MT 07633**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Big Sheep Creek area is located ten miles west of Lima, Montana. Access is via Interstate 15 and the county road. Statewide priority is 33.

Attractions

Spring and summer activities are fishing, camping, and sightseeing. Big-game hunters use the area during the fall. The region is quite scenic with high palisades and timbered peaks rising dramatically from the canyon floor. A stream provides excellent trout fishing.

Facilities

One semi-developed camping area (restroom only) is located along the northern portion of Big Sheep Creek.

Designations

The Hidden Pasture WSA is located within the area.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Annual recreation visits are estimated at 10,000-12,000, with 6,500 nonresident users from Utah, California, and Idaho.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) objectives are the following:

1. To implement an accelerated management program to preserve scenic and recreation resource values.
2. To provide for desired recreational opportunities.
3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts within the Big Sheep Canyon Recreation Area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Land tenure adjustment and access — Acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential in order to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, and avoid user conflicts. BLM may be unable to acquire some key tracts without using Land & Water Conservation Fund money. In some instances, access to public lands can be obtained with short road easements.
2. Facility expansion and resource protection — This area's narrow canyon corridor limits BLM's ability to prevent resource damage and to accommodate overnight use. Appropriate campgrounds and facilities need to be developed in order to reduce impacts and to accommodate use in proper locations.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the area was approximately \$4,000. This funding level allows BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

An inventory is needed, to collect user and resource data for developing a campground project plan. The plan must be completed and the campground must be constructed. The necessary lands and easements must be acquired.

Centennial Mountains MT 07641

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Centennial Mountains lie along the Idaho-Montana border between Monida and Red Rock Pass. Access is primarily by the road from Lakeview, Montana. Statewide priority is 41.

Attractions

The areas offers some small trout fisheries. Primary attractions are hiking, camping, and big-game hunting in an extremely scenic natural setting. The Continental Divide Trail runs along portions of the area.

Facilities. None.

Designations -

Most of the area is a designated wilderness study area.

Partnerships. None.

Visitations

Annual use is estimated at 3,000 visitor days, primarily during big-game hunting season.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) objectives are the following:

1. To preserve and enhance the area's unique resource values.
2. To continue to provide primitive, unconfined recreation experiences and outstanding opportunities for solitude.
3. To mitigate recreation resource and use conflicts in the area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Land tenure adjustment and access — Acquisition, through land exchanges or fee title, of several parcels within the SRMA is essential to ensure access to public land, maintain scenic values, and avoid user conflicts. An urgent need exists to acquire access to thousands of acres of public lands. Each year more public complaints are being received concerning this issue.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the Centennial Mountains area was approximately \$7,000. This funding level allows BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

BLM needs to ensure resource protection and acquire lands for access.

Ruby Reservoir MT 07643

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Ruby Reservoir Recreation Area occupies the eastern shore of Ruby Reservoir, fifteen miles due east of Dillon. Access is by a county road. Statewide priority is 43.

Attractions

Fishing, camping, boating and water skiing are the primary activities.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Annually, 5,000 to 6,000 visits occur, with use split between day and overnight use.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Dillon Resource Area MFP (1979) objectives are the following:

1. To preserve scenic values.
2. To provide for desired types of recreation developments and opportunities.
3. To resolve recreation resource and use conflicts in the area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Facility development — A campground facility is urgently needed to provide for needed recreation activities and to protect resources.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1988 budget for managing the area was approximately \$5,000. This funding level allows BLM to maintain existing facilities at minimum health and safety standards and to provide a limited on-the-ground management presence.

Proposed program

BLM needs to acquire eight private acres in the core of the campground area before development and campground construction can begin.

Missouri River/Lewis & Clark
National Trail
MT 07403

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Missouri River/Lewis & Clark Trail includes approximately seventy miles of the uppermost portion of the Missouri River from Upper Holter Lake to the town of Three Forks, and about forty miles of the Jefferson River from Three Forks to the Silver Bow County boundary in west-central

Montana. Two large dams along this reach of the Missouri create the Hauser and Canyon Ferry lakes. This area is the most popular area in the state for water-based recreation, and these river segments are nationally significant because they are part of the Lewis & Clark National Trail. Along these two river segments the BLM administers numerous land parcels totaling some 15,000 acres. Major access highways along the river corridor from south to north include State Highways 10 and 287 and Interstate 91. See SRMA Location Map MT-075-03.

Attractions

These river segments and their reservoirs provide excellent chances for trout and salmon fishing, waterfowl hunting, boating, and river floating, while adjacent BLM lands are used extensively for camping, hiking, and big-game hunting.

Facilities

BLM manages one partially developed recreation site at Toston. Facilities include a concrete boat ramp, a toilet, a boundary fence, an access road, a parking lot with barriers, picnic tables and grills, and public signs including a Lewis & Clark interpretive board.

Designations

This section of the Missouri and Jefferson rivers is designated the Lewis & Clark National Trail.

Partnerships

Existing facilities at the Toston Dam Recreation Site were provided by the Montana Department of Natural Resource Conservation under the Broadwater Project Recreation Plan, which was coordinated with BLM and FWP to meet FERC requirements. BLM is a member of the Canyon Ferry Lake planning effort, which includes the Lewis & Clark Planning Department, the Broadwater County Commission, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, FWP, and the Canyon Ferry Recreation Association.

Visitation

Recreation use is generally dispersed on the BLM lands. Total use in the SRMA is about 800,000 visitor days per year.

Other information

The demand for additional BLM-developed sites below Canyon Ferry dam is high. Possibilities exist for partnership management agreements with the state of Montana.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To conduct recreation inventories and complete recreation plans.
2. To protect natural resource values.

3. To provide additional recreation opportunities compatible with other multiple-use concerns.
4. To improve BLM land patterns and public access to the SRMA waterways.
5. To provide for public safety and health concerns.
6. To improve interagency coordination and management.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

BLM needs to address a number of concerns in the Missouri River/Lewis & Clark Trail district:

1. Land ownership and access.
2. Visitor services and public safety.
3. Compatibility with other land uses.
4. Resource protection.
5. Location and degree of facility development.
6. Maintenance.
7. Partnerships.
8. Budgeting and marketing.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing the SRMA is about \$6,000. This funding allows BLM to react only to emergency situations and concerns on a priority basis and to assist marginally with mandatory maintenance of the Toston Recreation Area. Current funding is inadequate to fulfill inventory, planning, and facility-development needs.

Proposed program

The following implementation actions are needed to meet management objectives and resolve key issues:

1. The Toston Dam recreation site needs ongoing maintenance and expanded facilities.
2. A variety of inventories — RIS, VRM, ROS, ORV, and acquisition opportunity — should be conducted. These will identify site-specific recreation uses (existing and potential), resource concerns, public needs, and appropriate BLM actions.

3. A project plan should be prepared for the Lower Toston recreation site, and facilities should be developed.
4. A coordinated recreation management plan, which addresses management objectives and resolves issues, should be completed.
5. An implementation plan should address acquisitions, ORV restrictions, road construction and rehabilitation, new facilities, visitor services, etc.
6. Necessary maintenance, monitoring, supervision, and administration responsibilities must be performed.

Holter Lake/Sleeping Giant **MT 07606**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

Holter Lake is a deep, medium-sized reservoir along the Missouri River/Lewis & Clark Trail. The Montana Power Company manages the dam for the generation of hydroelectric power. Montana's capital of Helena is about twenty-five miles south and Great Falls is some sixty miles to the northwest. The main lake body is about four miles long and one mile wide; it then narrows to a width of about one-quarter mile for approximately sixteen miles along the Missouri River channel to Upper Holter Lake.

BLM administers about 18,000 acres of land beside Holter Lake, which has some twelve miles of shoreline. The RMA includes the popular Holter Lake recreation area at the northeast end of the lake and the 12,000-acre Sleeping Giant ACEC along the west side. Access to BLM lands within this SRMA is by water and from Interstate 91 via county and BLM dirt roads. See SRMA Location Map MT-075-06. Statwide priority is 6.

Attractions

Holter Lake offers excellent fishing and boating activities, while adjacent BLM lands are used for camping, hiking, big-game hunting, nature study, and sightseeing. Important wildlife species include bighorn sheep, mountain goats, elk, black bear, mule deer, furbearers and waterfowl, and osprey, bald eagles, and other raptors.

Facilities

The Holter Lake recreation area is a designated fee campground and serves as the primary lake-access site for day-use recreationists with boats. Facilities here include a forty-five-unit campground, a large picnic area, two double toilets, a drinking water system, a swimming area, paved roads and parking lots, a three-lane boat ramp, thirty-two overnight boat slips, a day-use dock with handicapped access, and a fish-cleaning station.

Designations

The Sleeping Giant ACEC was administratively designated in 1984 to preserve its high quality scenic,

wildlife and recreation values. This highly natural area currently is under study for designation as wilderness or as a national conservation area. This study is being coordinated with other agencies that manage designated lands along this water body (including the Montana State Beartooth Game Range, the USFS Gates-of-the-Mountains Wilderness Area, and the Montana State Gates-of-the-Mountains Game Preserve).

Partnerships

The recreation site uses two volunteers under the Good Sam Program each season.

Visitation

The Holter Lake area gets about 200,000 visitor days per year. BLM lands in this SRMA receive some 75,000 recreation visitor days during the six-month season.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a variety of recreation opportunities including camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, picnicking, boating, and nature study.
2. To provide for public safety and health, handicapped access, resource protection, and quality of experience.
3. To preserve the high qualities of naturalness, scenery, wildlife, and undeveloped forms of recreation within the ACEC.
4. To protect the public investments in facilities at the Holter Lake recreation area as well as the land-acquisition investments associated with the Sleeping Giant ACEC.
5. To enhance public understanding and appreciation of the BLM's multiple-use management mission through public-information services.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

BLM needs to address a number of concerns in the Holter Lake/Sleeping Giant district:

1. Land ownership and use agreements.
2. Public access routes.
3. Visitor services.
4. Resource protection
5. Facility development and expansion.

6. Maintenance.
7. Partnerships.
8. Budgeting and marketing.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing the SRMA is about \$75,000, mostly allocated to the Holter Lake recreation area. This funding is about twice that of past years. It will enable quality maintenance and use supervision and will allow BLM to begin some needed improvements. Funding for the remainder of the SRMA (the ACEC and adjoining lands) allows only minimal maintenance and does not provide for needed acquisitions or improvements.

Proposed program

The following actions are needed to meet management objectives and resolve key issues.

1. Facilities at Holter Lake campground need to be expanded.
2. Land acquisitions and land-use agreements for about 3,000 surface acres and 9,000 subsurface acres need to be completed. Two additional public-access routes to the Sleeping Giant area should be obtained.
3. Appropriate SRMA plans — Wilderness/NCA studies, ORV, CRMP, and project plans — should be completed.
4. Prioritized improvements — involving trails, a visitor center, paving, toilet facilities, parking lots, road construction, a sewage dumping station, trailheads, etc. — should be planned and developed.
5. Use-supervision, monitoring, and maintenance needs should be provided for by hiring a four-month seasonal worker and additional volunteers at the Sleeping Giant ACEC.

Headwater Extensive MT 07513

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Headwater Extensive SRMA includes the 245,000 acres within the resource area where recreation use occurs and related management is required.

Attractions

Recreation activities are extensive. They include hunting, trapping, fishing, floating, horseback riding,

ORV travel, hiking, skiing, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, firewood gathering, collecting, and nature study.

Facilities

Recreation-related facilities include many roads, about twenty miles of hiking and snowmobiling trails, two semi-developed campsites, six day-use sites, and numerous public-information signs.

Designations None.

Partnerships

Partnership agreements exist for two downhill ski areas, four snowmobile trail systems, public map production, and coordinated ORV travel.

Visitation

Annual recreation use is estimated at 300,000 visitor days.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To ensure that the area recreation program provides the public with quality opportunities that are compatible with the multiple-use concept.
2. To provide for public safety and health concerns.
3. To ensure that recreation uses are authorized and monitored to prevent undue resource degradation.
4. To provide information services that foster public awareness of opportunities and resource concerns.
5. To plan, implement, and maintain recreation facilities.
6. To implement ORV travel plans to restrict use as priorities and budgets allow.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

BLM needs to address a number of concerns in the Headwater Extensive Area:

1. Public access and land acquisitions.
2. Visitor services.
3. Resource protection (ORV restrictions).

4. Recreation use allocations and conflict resolutions.
5. Public safety and health.
6. Maintenance, monitoring and supervision.
7. Facility development and expansion.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing this SRMA was about \$20,000. This funding level permits minimal program maintenance only. Funding has been inadequate to complete inventory needs, write priority plans, provide needed facilities, meet public requests, supervise and monitor uses, maintain existing improvements, acquire high-potential recreation lands, or obtain needed public-access easements.

Recreation management responsibilities involve many use activities that are mostly dispersed in nature. Some major programs:

1. Issuing and monitoring special recreation use permits.
2. Implementing and monitoring ORV travel plans.
3. Making land acquisitions and obtaining access easements.
4. Completing a recreation inventory and performing related computer entries.
5. Constructing and maintaining roads.
6. Mitigating other multiple uses to comply with recreation values.
7. Conducting specific recreation-activity planning, development, and maintenance (for river-access sites, campgrounds, picnic areas, ski areas, motorcycle areas, wilderness areas, hiking and snowmobiling trails and trailheads, etc.).
8. Improving visitor services (with better signing, brochures, bulletin board displays, maps, and press releases) and forming partnerships with groups such as other agencies and volunteers.

Proposed program

In the Headwater Extensive Area, BLM needs to undertake at least a dozen projects:

1. Hiring a full-time GS-9 recreation planner to assist with the program.
2. Co-funding (with FWP) an additional realty specialist to complete needed land acquisitions and access easements.
3. Shifting wilderness EIS studies, reports, and management planning to the District level.
4. Hiring a full-time law-enforcement specialist at the District level.
5. Completing needs inventories — for VRM, RIS, ORV, acquisitions, signs, caves, and wild and scenic rivers — for about 245,000 acres, and inputting the resulting data into the LIS.
6. Completing an ORV travel plan for about 165,000 acres designated as limited in the RMP.
7. Providing needed information services throughout the RA.
8. Writing high-priority activity and project plans to meet needs.

9. Implementing plans and providing supervision and monitoring.
10. Maintaining facilities and protecting natural resource values.
11. Expanding partnership and networking efforts.
12. Significantly increasing funding for training.

Upper Big Hole River MT 07515

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Big Hole River is a medium-sized, free-flowing Class I fishery that extends from Wisdom to Twin Bridges, about 100 miles. The SRMA includes the upper forty miles of this river, eleven perennial streams, and adjoining lands from Divide to the confluence of Pintlar Creek. This segment of the river is in southwest Montana, some thirty miles south of Butte. BLM manages about 15,000 acres or 30 percent of the area.

Attractions

This SRMA provides excellent fishing opportunities for rainbow, brown, brook, and cutthroat trout as well as arctic grayling — which is a state species of special concern and native only to this river among the lower forty-eight states. Other popular recreational activities include floating, camping, picnicking, and hiking, along with hunting for elk, moose, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, waterfowl and upland game birds. Additional area attractions include the Humbug Spires Primitive Area, The Big Hole National Battlefield, the Fleecer Mountain Wildlife Management Area, the Pintlar Wilderness Area, the Mount Haggin Recreation and Wildlife Management Area, and many skiing and snowmobiling areas.

Facilities

Along this river, BLM manages seven recreation sites that range from developed campgrounds to undeveloped river-access sites. Facilities at these spots include five toilets, four concrete boat ramps, drinking water, five parking lots, fences, barriers, numerous tables and grills, access roads, a hiking trail, and signs and bulletin-board displays.

Partnerships

Two Good Sam volunteers work in the Big Hole area; an interagency agreement with the USFS and the Montana FWP exists to coordinate ORV travel planning and map production; and there is an MOU with four local interest groups to cost-share site developments and maintenance needs through the Challenge Grant Program.

Visitation

This river has a national reputation for excellent trout fishing, and it ranks second statewide for fishing days. Recreation use in the SRMA is estimated at about 100,000 visitor days yearly (approximately 25

percent are from out of state). Peak use occurs during the famous salmon-fly hatch in mid-June. The floating season generally extends from May through August.

Other information

In recognition of this area's unique resource values, access concerns, and growing popularity, BLM completed an activity plan for this RMA in 1985. Management emphasis is now oriented toward maintenance and site improvements.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide recreational experiences and facilities to the public that meet all concerns for safety, demand, financing, and resource protection.
2. To improve visitors' awareness and appreciation of the area through information services.
3. To maintain existing and future developments (in order to protect BLM investments and ensure public enjoyment) by using seasonal workers, volunteers, and contracted work.
4. To continue the acquisition program and complete coordinated-use agreements with other agencies and private landowners in order to improve the manageability of the SRMA.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

In the Upper Big Hole River area, BLM needs to address a number of concerns:

1. Public access to the river.
2. Resource protection and preservation of opportunities.
3. Visitor services.
4. Partnership agreements with state and private landowners.
5. Use supervision and maintenance.
6. Facility development and expansion.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing this SRMA was about \$20,000. This amount allows BLM to perform required maintenance, minimal supervision, and prioritized improvement work to meet resource protection and public safety concerns. It does not permit additional planning needs, acquisitions, site developments, facility expansion, or major road maintenance.

Proposed program

The following actions are needed to meet management objectives and resolve key issues.

1. Completing project plans and modifying the ORV plan for the RMA.
2. Acquiring needed access easements and parcels.
3. Implementing new site-plan developments and expanding needed facilities as funding allows.
4. Providing appropriate use supervision, monitoring, information services, and maintenance needs with volunteers, contracts, a summer seasonal worker, and a law-enforcement specialist.

Scratchgravel Hills MT 07531

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Scratchgravel Hills are four miles north of the capital city of Helena in west-central Montana. The RMA totals some 5,500 acres of land of which about 4,700 acres are in public ownership. The hills are characterized by gently rolling to moderately steep terrain with elevations ranging from 3,700 to 5,200 feet. Soils are highly erodable and quite shallow. Vegetation consists primarily of ponderosa pine and bunch grasses. The climate is dry and cool. Wildlife includes nongame birds, raptors, pronghorn antelope, and mule deer.

The RMA is an island of undeveloped land surrounded by development. This portion of the Helena Valley is rapidly being subdivided for residential housing. Homesites and county access roads surround the area. Two public access roads lead into the area from paved county roads. See SRMA Location Map MT-075-31. Statewide priority is 31.

Attractions

Public uses of this area include small mining operations for precious metals and a variety of recreational activities. A large number of patented and unpatented mining claims with numerous roads and trails exist. Recreation uses include hiking, jogging, horseback riding, motorcycling and picnicking. Helena residents value this tract of public land because of its nearness to the town.

Facilities

The only facilities are roads, trails and signs.

Partnerships

In 1982 a coordinated resource planning effort was initiated by BLM and the Lewis & Clark County Commisision to establish a comprehensive management plan for the area. The Scratchgravel Hills Plan was signed in 1984 and currently serves to guide management actions. Implementation of the plan however has been minimal due to both parties' inadequate recreational funding.

Visitation

Recreation use primarily is local and totals about 10,000 visitor days per year.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To consolidate public-land ownership and improve public access to and within the area.
2. To regulate land activities and reduce user conflicts.
3. To protect and enhance natural resource values.
4. To provide for public safety and awareness.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

BLM needs to address a number of concerns in the Scratchgravel Hills:

1. Land-ownership patterns.
2. Public access.
3. Visitor services.
4. Compatibility of recreation uses.
5. Regulation of firearms.
6. Road and trail maintenance.
7. Antelope habitat and soils protection.
8. Mining activities and conflicts.
9. Residential development.
10. Facility improvements.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing the SRMA was about \$1,000. This funding allows BLM to maintain a passive management and react to emergency situations only. It does not permit implementation of the current plan.

Proposed program

The following actions are needed to meet management objectives and resolve key issues:

1. Consolidating 770 acres of private inholdings through acquisition, exchange, or land-use easements, and acquiring two additional access easements to the area.
2. Writing and implementing an ORV travel plan for the area that will limit motorized vehicle use to designated roads and trails in a manner compatible with other land uses and values; signing the area to increase visitor awareness of regulations, resource concerns, and area boundaries; increasing use supervision by employing a volunteer to monitor the area regularly.
3. Developing hiking trails and picnic areas to improve recreational enjoyment of the area; establishing LAC monitoring studies to ensure resource protection; rehabilitating closed roads by seed drilling.
4. Maintaining trails, picnic sites, signs, etc. by employing a volunteer and contracting road improvement work; publishing a brochure to inform the public about the area's location, access points, recreational opportunities, and resource concerns.

Humbug Spires MT 02534

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Humbug Spires Primitive Area is in Silver Bow County, about fifteen miles south of Butte in southwest Montana. It lies just east of the Big Hole River between the Highlands and Pioneer Mountains. Vehicle access is available from the west via a graded BLM road along Moose Creek from Interstate 15. The area totals about 16,000 acres of public land with a 160-acre private inholding.

The Humbug Spires are part of a system of large-scale volcanic intrusions known as the Boulder Batholith. Rock formations in this area are unique in that the boulder outcrops have weathered into fascinating columns. This mountainous area with its diverse vegetation, perennial streams, wildlife, and towering rock spires is highly natural and scenic. See SRMA Location Map MT-025-34. Statewide priority is 34.

Attractions

The primary use of the Humbug Spires is recreation. Rock climbing is regionally important and has a potential for increasing use both for beginning and advanced climbers. About ten spires soar as high as 300 to 600 feet, and an additional fifty or more are around 200 feet high. Other popular recreation activities include fishing, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, snow travel, camping, and hunting (primarily for elk and mule deer).

Facilities

The area contains two miles of hiking trail, a trailhead parking lot and three miles of access road, a unisex toilet, and visitor information signs and an outdated brochure.

Designations

In August 1972 the Montana State Director designated this unique area the Humbug Spires Primitive Area. Later that year it was dedicated by the Secretary of the Interior. With the passage of FLPMA in 1976, the area became a wilderness instant study area. A final EIS was completed in 1981 proposing wilderness designation for 8,000 acres. This recommendation has been presidentially endorsed, and congressional action is pending.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Recreational users are primarily local and regional in origin. They accumulate about 7,000 visitor days per year.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To provide for natural resource protection under the principle of nondegradation using LAC methods.
2. To allow for visitor use and enjoyment in a manner that will not impair present forms of primitive and unconfined forms of recreation.
3. To manage the area using the minimum tools, equipment, and facilities necessary to accomplish the task successfully and economically.
4. To mitigate nonconforming but accepted uses in a manner that will prevent undue degradation of the area's wilderness characteristics.
5. To improve visitors' awareness of recreational opportunities and resource concerns through better information services.
6. To improve access both to and within the area to ensure visitor disbursement and thereby reduce group encounters.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

BLM needs to address a number of concerns in the Humbug Spires area:

1. Access road and trailhead development.
2. Land patterns (inholdings).
3. Trail system improvements.
4. Visitor services.

5. Compatibility of land uses and resource protection.
6. Area monitoring and maintenance.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

The fiscal year 1989 budget for managing the Humbug Spires area is about \$1,000. This funding allows BLM to conduct minimal monitoring for use compliance, perform the highest priority maintenance, and address emergency situations.

Proposed program

The following actions are needed to meet management objectives and resolve key issues:

1. Completing land acquisitions and access developments needed to improve visitor dispersement and long-term manageability; preparing and implementing a trail improvement project plan; constructing boundary fences to prevent cattle trespass; completing more intensive resource inventories.
2. Establishing LAC monitoring studies; preparing a wilderness-management plan and hiring a seasonal ranger to carry out maintenance and administrative duties.
3. Implementing comprehensive informational services; managing the area in accordance with LAC guidelines; maintaining developed facilities including access roads, trails, signs, and trailhead facilities.

Clark Fork River MT 07449

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Clark Fork River originates on the Continental Divide near Butte and flows northwest into Lake Pend Oreille in northern Idaho. BLM ownership occurs along river reaches between Missoula and Deer Lodge. In the river corridor the Bureau owns 1,200 acres that control four miles of the stream and contain eight undeveloped recreation areas. Access to the water is from Interstate 90 and from frontage roads that follow the river. Statewide priority is 49.

Attractions

This river corridor is a historical transportation route. It was part of the Mullan Road and major railroad routes. Early mining activity opened up the Clark Fork Valley to settlement, and agricultural development soon followed. As a result, most land in the corridor is in private ownership with only scattered tracts still under BLM management.

The Clark Fork is suitable for boating from Kohrs Bend (upstream from Garrison) to Bonner Dam, a distance of eighty-six river miles. Physical access to the river is generally good; however, legal access needs to be acquired in some places. Detailed information on access sites, approximate float times, and estimated recreation use is listed in the management situation analysis available in the Garnet Resource Area office.

Facilities

The BLM has recently improved one river-access site to provide parking and boat launching. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks has several developed access sites on the Clark Fork. Drummond and Deer Lodge also maintain city parks that provide river access.

Designations. None.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Annual recreation use on the Clark Fork River east of Missoula is estimated at 17,000 visits and 64,300 visitor hours. Annual visitation on BLM lands in the river corridor is estimated at 4,000 visits and 24,000 visitor hours.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the Garnet RMP/EIS are as follows:

1. To maintain and enhance the present variety and quality of recreation sites to contribute to public enjoyment of the resource area.
2. To provide facilities that promote recreation user enjoyment and safety.
3. To manage riparian areas to maintain or enhance their value for wildlife, recreation, fishery, and aquatic habitat.
4. To maintain site productivity, water quality, and stream stability.
5. To provide access to public lands and key recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to the river and to recreation land in the river corridor needs to be increased, both for user convenience and to reduce conflicts and trespassing on private lands.
2. User traffic — By improving access along the Clark Fork, BLM could reduce conflicts and overuse on the nearby heavily used Blackfoot River.

3. Safety — BLM must provide for user health and safety.
4. Administration — The Bureau should determine more precisely the role it will play in the cooperative management of the Clark Fork River.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

A variety of dispersed and water-based recreation activities are permitted and may be supported by the development of trails, river access, and trailhead facilities. Motorized vehicle use is restricted to open roads and trails. Exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use. Other allowable resource uses are documented in the Garnet RMP.

The annual work plan for fiscal year 1989 provided no funds for the recreation maintenance or management of the Clark Fork River SRMA. Needless to say, current funding is considerably below the custodial levels needed to adequately protect and maintain BLM sites along the river.

Proposed program

Cooperative river-management programs for recreation will be encouraged with appropriate BLM participation on the Clark Fork and nearby suitable waters. Management practices will follow guidelines for Visual Resource Management Class II or III.

Inventory work is needed to support activity and site planning. An activity plan for BLM lands and a river-corridor plan for cooperative management should be prepared (they could be done simultaneously), along with site plans for individual BLM tracts. Improvements — for parking and day use — are needed at seven access sites; lands and rights-of-way first must be acquired. Access sites should be maintained at acceptable health and safety standards; funding levels should be provided as outlined in Table 3. Detailed management guidelines will be developed in the Clark Fork River Management Plan scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1992.

Rock Creek
MT 07446

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

BLM lands on Rock Creek include 880 acres, two river miles, and three undeveloped recreation sites. These are in Granite County about twenty miles southwest of Philipsburg. Access to public lands is from a county road that follows Rock Creek. Statewide priority is 46.

Attractions

BLM's ownership consists of several scattered parcels plus Section 16, which contains a historic Indian landmark, Squaw Rock. Section 16 was acquired in a recent exchange with the state of Montana.

The Squaw Rock section has a high-value bighorn sheep habitat, and it is particularly important as a portion of the upper Rock Creek herd's lambing ground. This section also provides high-value deer, elk, and bighorn winter range. Overlooking Rock Creek is an extensive rock cliff complex that provides raptor nest habitat, including a historic golden eagle nest. The south half contains about 0.8 mile of Rock Creek (a blue-ribbon fishing stream) and adjacent riparian areas.

The Squaw Rock tract provides prime hunting for deer and bighorn sheep, and outstanding fishing in the creek. It is a popular area for another reason: It offers recreationists a good view of the bighorn sheep on the lambing grounds. In the spring visitors from all over western Montana come to see the newborn lambs on the cliff complex.

Facilities. None.

Designations

Rock Creek is a blue-ribbon trout stream. As part of a management plan for the Squaw Rock site, its suitability for designation as an outstanding natural area, natural research area, or area of critical environmental concern will be evaluated.

Partnerships. None.

Visitation

Annual recreation use on upper Rock Creek is estimated at 44,000 visits and 190,200 visitor hours. Use on BLM lands is estimated at 2,000 visits and 12,000 visitor hours. A lack of legal access significantly hampers visitation on public lands.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the Garnet RMP/EIS are as follows:

1. To maintain and enhance the present variety and quality of recreation sites to contribute to public enjoyment of the resource area.
2. To provide facilities that promote recreation user enjoyment and safety.
3. To manage riparian areas to maintain or enhance their value for wildlife, recreation, fishery, and aquatic habitat.
4. To maintain site productivity, water quality, and stream stability.
5. To provide access to public lands and key recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to the creek and to nearby recreation lands needs to be increased, both for user convenience and to reduce conflicts and trespassing on private lands.
2. User traffic — By providing high-quality recreation opportunities on upper Rock Creek, BLM could reduce conflicts and overuse on heavily used sections of lower Rock Creek.
3. Safety — BLM must provide for user health and safety.
4. Administration — The Bureau should evaluate the Squaw Rock tract for possible ACEC or other special designations.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

A variety of dispersed recreation activities are permitted and may be supported by construction of trails, creek access, and trailheads. Motorized vehicle use is restricted to open roads and trails; exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use. Other allowable resource uses are documented in the Garnet RMP.

The annual work plan for fiscal year 1989 provided less than \$1,000 for recreation management and no funds for maintenance of the Rock Creek SRMA. This funding is well below the custodial levels needed to adequately protect and maintain BLM sites along this nationally famous blue-ribbon trout stream.

Proposed program

The Bureau needs to collect data for a multi-resource management plan and site plans for individual BLM tracts, especially the Squaw Rock section. It should also collect data to justify a decision for a special designation (ACEC, ONA, or RNA) for Squaw Rock.

Access to Rock Creek should be upgraded by acquiring lands and rights-of-way. Improvements (parking and day-use facilities) should be performed at access sites, which should be maintained at acceptable health and safety standards. BLM should provide funding levels as outlined in Table 3.

Cooperative river-management programs for recreation will be encouraged with appropriate BLM participation on Rock Creek and nearby suitable waters. Management practices will follow guidelines for VRM Class II or III. Detailed management guidelines will be developed in the Rock Creek/Squaw Rock Management Plan scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1991.

**Garnet Extensive
MT 07414**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Garnet Extensive SRMA is dispersed throughout the Garnet Resource Area. Many of the public lands in this district occur in scattered parcels that intermingle with state and private lands. Such a pattern requires a lot of coordinated efforts and cooperative management to develop meaningful recreation programs. Statewide priority is 14.

Attractions

The Garnet Extensive contains 144,360 acres of BLM lands, thirty undeveloped recreation sites, and twenty-five miles of winter trails. Specific elements of the SRMA are as follows:

Walk-in hunting areas — A cooperative management effort to establish walk-in hunting areas began in 1974. Participants were BLM, private landowners, the Forest Service, and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks. Twelve walk-in hunting areas similar to the Blackfoot Special Management Area were created totalling 143,820 acres (64,633 acres BLM). Access is controlled by gates on existing roads.

Management of these areas is designed to improve the quality of hunting, reduce erosion, protect wildlife security areas, and open additional private land to hunting. Because each area is unique, each is managed differently to achieve these goals.

Recreation use of the walk-in areas is substantial; most involves hunting and related activities such as camping and horseback riding. The heaviest use occurs in the fall and most users are from the local area. Use has been increasing each year and is expected to continue to rise.

Hiking, horseback riding, and ORV trails — FWP has noted that the Missoula area has the state's highest demand for nonmotorized trails, the second highest demand for camping and cross-country ski areas, and the fourth highest demand for motorized vehicle trails. BLM-administered lands contain many trails appropriate for such uses.

Many historic trails and wagon roads were built during early mining and sheep-ranching periods. The Blackfoot Forest Protection Association has maintained these trails and constructed additional fire trails. These routes are open to all types of recreation use unless specifically closed to vehicle use. Hunters, skiers and snowmobilers are the main users. Most of the trails are not signed or maintained.

The Garnet Range offers many spots where people may enjoy snowmobiling. In 1971 an estimated 6,000 snowmobilers visited the area, but since that peak year, annual snowmobile use has leveled off to about 2,500 visitors. In contrast, cross-country skiing is increasing. Winter trails are managed cooperatively with FWP. Some interest has been expressed in expanding the cooperative management programs to include Lubrecht Forest lands owned by the University of Montana.

Undeveloped recreation sites — Undeveloped recreation sites are spots that are suitable for camping and picnicking but at which no facilities (such as toilets and garbage cans) are provided. These sites are scattered throughout the resource area and receive the greatest use in the summer and fall. A listing of these undeveloped sites is available in the management situation analysis.

Facilities

No trailheads, toilets, or campgrounds exist in this SRMA. A limited amount of signing and trail rehabilitation work has been done.

Designations. None.

Partnerships.

Five CMAs with state agencies and private landowners are the cornerstone for the management of the walk-in hunting areas. Another CMA with FWP provides contributed funds for management of the winter trails.

Visitation

Annual use is estimated at 87,000 visits and 635,000 visitor hours.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the Garnet RMP/EIS are as follows:

1. To maintain and enhance the present variety and quality of recreation sites in order to contribute to public enjoyment of the resource area.
2. To provide facilities that promote recreation user enjoyment and safety.
3. To manage riparian areas to maintain or enhance their value for wildlife, recreation, fishery, and aquatic habitat.
4. To maintain site productivity, water quality, and stream stability.
5. To provide access to public lands and key recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. User conflicts — BLM needs to resolve conflicts between motorized and nonmotorized users on winter trails by extending trails and providing additional possibilities.
2. Access — The Bureau needs to improve access to public lands, and needs to provide rights-of-way where trails cross private property.

3. Resource protection — Improvements and resource-protection measures are needed for ten to twelve undeveloped recreation sites.
4. Maintenance — Maintenance and rehabilitation work is needed on hiking and riding trails.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

A variety of dispersed recreation activities are permitted and may be supported by the construction of trails and trailheads. Motorized vehicle use is restricted to open roads and trails; exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use. Seasonal or year-long road closures may be permitted to achieve management goals in appropriate management areas. Other allowable resource uses are documented in the Garnet RMP.

The annual work plan for fiscal year 1989 provided \$9,000 for recreation management and \$8,000 for maintenance. Both amounts are below acceptable levels for custodial management. Contributed funds partially cover the disparity between BLM appropriated funds and custodial funding levels.

Proposed program

Inventory work is needed to support activity and site plans. Such plans are needed for trail systems in the Hoodoo Mountains. Revisions, to provide for trail expansions, should be done to the Garnet Range Winter Trails Management Plan and EA (MT074-06-12). Revisions and updates to the implementation plan and EA for ORV designations (MT974-06-05) are needed.

Sixty-five miles of trails developed by miners and sheepherders during the early 1900s need maintenance and rehabilitation. These trails have not been maintained since the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Campsites need improvements: Needs include sanitation and cleanup, access-road stabilization, vehicle barriers, the leveling of grounds, and the removal of hazard trees at ten to twelve undeveloped recreation sites.

Winter snowmobile and cross-country ski trails should be extended by thirty to forty miles to reduce motorized/nonmotorized vehicle conflicts.

Rights-of-way for public access to BLM lands should be provided where legal and physical access currently is not available.

All units in the SRMA should be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards as indicated in Table 3. Management practices will follow guidelines for visual resource management as defined in the Garnet RMP.

Garnet Range MT 07404

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Garnet Range SRMA contains three components: Garnet Ghost Town, the Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail, and the Blackfoot Special Management Area. All units are located in the west Garnet Range and are between thirty-five and sixty miles east of Missoula. Access to the Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail is off Montana 200. The trail follows the Garnet Range Road and other unplowed routes past Garnet Ghost Town, Elk Creek, and Pearl Ridge. Garnet also is accessible from the south via the frontage road along Interstate 90 and the county road up Bear Gulch. The Blackfoot Special Management Area is reached via the Chamberlain Creek and Elk Creek roads. Statewide priority is 4.

Attractions

Garnet Ghost Town is an abandoned mining town located forty-five miles east of Missoula. It can be reached via Highway 200 and the Garnet Range Road or via Interstate 90 and the Bear Gulch Road. Garnet was settled in 1895 around gold-bearing deposits. It was named for the gemstones found in the mountains around the town. Garnet was abandoned during World War II, and for a while its remoteness preserved the site. But in 1960, when fire and vandalism threatened the site, BLM began an active management program to save the town from further destruction.

Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail consists of thirty miles of snowmobile and cross-country ski trails in the Garnet Mountains. The trail starts at Highway 200 near Greenough Post Office. Its elevation rises from 4,200 feet at the highway to 7,073 on Elevation Mountain. The trail follows existing roads and is suitable for winter use from January 1 through March 31. During the summer these roads are open to motorized vehicles.

The trail offers both easy and difficult terrain. Therefore both beginning and experienced skiers and snowmobilers can enjoy using this route. The trail offers panoramic views of the Blackfoot River and Swan Valley, the Mission and Pintlar ranges, and the Bob Marshall Wilderness. Garnet Ghost Town is a central point of interest along the trail system.

The Blackfoot Special Management Area covers 42,000 acres (9,500 are BLM's) in the Garnet Range about forty-five miles east of Missoula. The Blackfoot SMA was one of the first road-management areas in western Montana and served as a pilot effort that contributed to the establishment of many BLM and USFS walk-in hunting areas throughout the Rocky Mountains. Extensive studies (including the Elk Logging Study) were conducted in the area by the University of Montana's School of Forestry.

Facilities

Facilities in the SRMA are limited to parking at trailheads on the Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail and the Blackfoot Special Management Area. A small visitor center, a caretaker cabin, and winter rental cabins are available (through the adaptive use of historic structures) in Garnet Ghost Town. Toilet facilities are inadequate or lacking throughout the SRMA, creating sanitation problems.

Designations

The Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail is designated under the National Trail System Act. Garnet Ghost Town is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and an application for register listing is in process.

Partnerships

Garnet is currently being co-managed under a cooperative agreement with the Garnet Preservation Association (GPA), a nonprofit corporation. The GPA solicits funding from private sources to assist the BLM in management and preservation activities. The GPA's goals, defined in the cooperative agreement, correspond to BLM goals stated in the Garnet Ghost Town Management Plan.

The Blackfoot Special Management Area is a cooperatively managed road closure designed to protect soils and vegetation, improve the quality of elk hunting, and gain hunting privileges on private lands previously closed to the general public.

The Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail is managed under two CMAs. A pact with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks provides funds for trail maintenance under the Snowmobile Gas Tax program. The other agreement, with the University of Montana's Lubrecht Experimental Forest, provides for winter trail maintenance and parking-lot plowing.

Visitation

Visitor use is estimated at 113,000 visits and 480,000 visitor hours annually in the entire SRMA. During the 1977 season BLM conducted an intensive study of hunter use in the area, and it has undertaken less detailed surveys in recent years. Visitor use between 1977 and 1988 increased approximately 10 to 12 percent per year.

An estimated 7,500 to 8,500 people annually visited the Garnet site between 1971 and 1980. Since, visitor use has increased to an estimated 20,000 visits per year, with 60 percent occurring in June, July and August. About 40 percent of the visitors are from outside Montana. In 1983, Garnet received visitors from forty-six states and eleven foreign countries.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the Garnet RMP/EIS are as follows:

1. To maintain and enhance the present variety and quality of recreation sites in order to contribute to public enjoyment of the resource area.
2. To provide facilities that promote recreation user enjoyment and safety.
3. To ensure that eligible historical and cultural sites are preserved and protected.
4. To maintain site productivity, water quality, and stream stability.
5. To provide access to public lands and key recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Resource protection — BLM needs to resolve conflicts between visitor use and historic preservation in Garnet Ghost Town by locating parking and day-use facilities near the town.
2. User conflicts — BLM can resolve conflicts between motorized and nonmotorized recreation use on the Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail by extending trails and providing additional opportunities.
3. Public service — Improvements are needed in visitor services, in day-use facilities, and in education, information and interpretive systems.
4. Land acquisition — The Bureau needs to solve ownership and trespass problems by acquiring land and rights-of-way.
5. Facilities — There is a need to reduce sanitation problems by providing toilet facilities at parking areas, trailheads, and other areas of concentrated use.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program (for Garnet Ghost Town)

Road and trail construction is permitted to provide public access and interpretive facilities, so long as the historical and cultural values are not compromised. Recreation is limited to day-use activities, unless provided for in special site direction. Recreation development is permitted as necessary for site protection and interpretation. The area is generally closed to motorized vehicle use. Exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use.

Management practices follow guidelines for retention and partial retention under Visual Resource Management Classes II and III. Areas where the visual-quality objective is not being met will be rehabilitated.

Existing program (for the Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail and the Blackfoot Special Management Area)

A variety of dispersed recreation activities are permitted and may be supported by the construction of trails and trailheads. Motorized vehicle use is restricted to open roads and trails. Exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use. Seasonal or year-long road closures are permitted to achieve management goals in appropriate management areas.

Management practices follow guidelines for visual resource management as defined in the Garnet Resource Management Plan. Other allowable resource uses are documented in the Garnet RMP.

The annual work plan for fiscal year 1989 provided \$22,000 for recreation management in the SRMA and \$33,000 for maintenance, far below custodial levels of management. A new well is being drilled in Garnet Ghost Town to provide potable water for BLM personnel and for approximately 20,000 visitors

per year. Much of the 20 WMs authorized for recreation programs in the Garnet Resource Area goes toward the management and operation of three SRMA units. Efforts and effectiveness are substantially expanded with volunteers and contributed funds.

Proposed program

BLM needs to collect inventory data to be used for a National Register of Historic Places application. It needs also to collect historic and archeological information for Garnet and the surrounding areas.

Planning needs include updating the Garnet Ghost Town Management Plan, preparing site plans and design work for all projects and building-rehabilitation work, completing a National Register of Historic Places application, and preparing an interpretation plan for Garnet Ghost Town.

All units in the SRMA should be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards at levels indicated in Table 3.

Implementation needs (for Garnet Ghost Town) are these:

1. The Garnet trail, access road, and parking lot need maintenance. Surfacing and other improvements are needed on a timber-sale haul road that provides public access to Garnet from Highway 200. These projects may be partially done with contributed funds and volunteer labor.
2. The Garnet Interpretive Plan should be started. Contributed funds of \$10,000 are available via a GPA grant from the Montana Arts Council.
3. Ten to twelve historic buildings in Garnet must be stabilized and restored to prevent further deterioration. Several buildings are in danger of collapse. This work may be partially done with contributed funds and volunteer labor.
4. With Land & Water Conservation Fund help, BLM should acquire key tracts (through purchase or exchange) within the primary Garnet management zone where numerous public-use conflicts occur.
5. Toilets and day-use facilities should be provided beside the Garnet parking lot.
6. The communication system in Garnet needs upgrading: a reliable 24-hour system is necessary for safety, search and rescue, and management purposes.
7. The Garnet visitor center needs improvement: The Ole Dahl Saloon needs upgrading to improve the information and interpretive services that can be offered the public. This project may be partially done with contributed funds and volunteer labor.

Implementation needs (for Garnet National Winter Recreation Trail and the Blackfoot Special Management Area) are these:

1. Existing routes for the Garnet Winter Trail should be upgraded and expanded by forty or fifty miles, and signing and hazard management should be improved.

2. Hiking and riding trails need maintenance: Up to thirty-five miles of old trails that have not been maintained for thirty to fifty years should receive signing and rehabilitation.
3. Suitable sanitation facilities should be provided in the parking lots of trailheads for the national winter trail and walk-in hunting areas.

**Lewis & Clark Trail/
Blackfoot River
MT 07403**

OPPORTUNITIES

Location and access

The Blackfoot River is a major tributary of the Clark Fork River. It flows west from Rogers Pass, east of Lincoln, to join the Clark Fork at Bonner, five miles east of Missoula. Montana Highway 200 follows the Blackfoot and offers access at various points. The RMA's statewide priority is 3.

Attractions

The Blackfoot River valley historically has been used as a major travel route through western Montana. Indian tribes used this route, which they named Cokahlarish Kit, to reach bison-hunting areas, and trappers and missionaries later used the route. Captain Meriwether Lewis returned to St. Louis via the Cokahlarish Kit. (The exact trail and camp locations are unknown in the vicinity of public lands.)

The river, adjacent to the historic trail and Highway 200, offers over 100 miles of floatable water. The upper and lower river offer challenging stretches, while the middle can be navigated by less experienced floaters. The scenery, highlighted by dense forests and rocky cliffs, is enhanced by abundant wildlife and historical river sites.

The quality of the float experience depends on the river flow. Levels normally peak in June; low flows usually begin in August and continue into the fall. Only experienced floaters should use the river during high flow. May through August (with the exception of high runoff periods) is the best time for floating.

Access sites and management on the river's upper sections are limited. The upper Blackfoot passes through five tracts of public land; the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks owns additional river tracts. These provide the land base for a cooperative river-management program. Downstream from the Missoula and Powell county line, BLM shares the cooperative management of a river section officially designated the Blackfoot River Recreation Corridor.

BLM manages 1,300 acres in the upper Blackfoot River corridor, and an additional 640 acres will soon be transferred to BLM via a Champion exchange. Then BLM will control nine segments containing about six river miles with six or more undeveloped recreation sites. One is believed to contain a historic campsite on the Lewis & Clark trail.

The potential exists for adding several river miles and access sites upstream from the existing managed river corridor. These prospects could be further expanded in upper river reaches through CMAs with state agencies and private landowners.

Facilities

Several FWP access sites, mostly on the lower Blackfoot, provide river access. No BLM sites have been developed along the river and no interpretation of the Lewis & Clark Trail has been done along Montana 200.

Designations

The Lewis & Clark Trail, which traverses the Blackfoot River corridor, has a national historic trail designation.

Partnerships

A thirty-mile segment of the lower river is managed under a CMA that involves BLM, FWP, Missoula County, private landowners, and the University of Montana.

Visitation

Most recreation occurs on the lower fifty miles of the river, where use is estimated at 77,000 visits and 186,000 visitor hours. Annual visitation on BLM lands in the upper river is estimated at 8,000 visits and 48,000 visitor hours. The improvement of access and facilities on BLM's upper-river lands is expected to increase use greatly on the upper river and to reduce overuse of the lower river.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Objectives outlined in the Garnet RMP/EIS are as follows:

1. To maintain and enhance the present variety and quality of recreation sites in order to contribute to public enjoyment of the resource area.
2. To provide facilities that promote recreation user enjoyment and safety.
3. To manage riparian areas to maintain or enhance their value for wildlife, recreation, fishery, and aquatic habitat.
4. To maintain site productivity, water quality, and stream stability.
5. To provide access to public lands and key recreation resources.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access — Legal and physical access to the Blackfoot River and to recreation land in the river corridor should be increased.

2. User conflicts — Overuse and user conflicts could be reduced by providing recreation alternatives on heavily used segments of the Blackfoot.
3. Visitor safety — BLM must provide for user health and safety.
4. Public service — BLM should try to determine locations of the Lewis & Clark Trail and campsites, and should decide how to manage and interpret them.
5. Access — River-access sites should be expanded to reduce conflicts and trespassing on private lands.
6. Administration — BLM needs to determine and define the role it should play in the cooperative management of the Blackfoot River.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Existing program

A variety of dispersed and water-based recreation activities are permitted and may be supported by the development of trails, river access, and trailhead facilities. Cooperative river-management programs for recreation are encouraged with appropriate BLM participation on the Blackfoot and nearby suitable waters. Management practices follow guidelines for Visual Resource Management Class II or III.

Motorized vehicle use is restricted to open roads and trails. Exceptions may be permitted for snowmobile use. Other allowable resource uses are documented in the Garnet Resource Management Plan.

The annual work plan for fiscal year 1989 provides less than \$1,000 for recreation management and nothing for maintenance in the SRMA. This funding is well below the custodial levels needed to adequately protect and maintain BLM sites along the river.

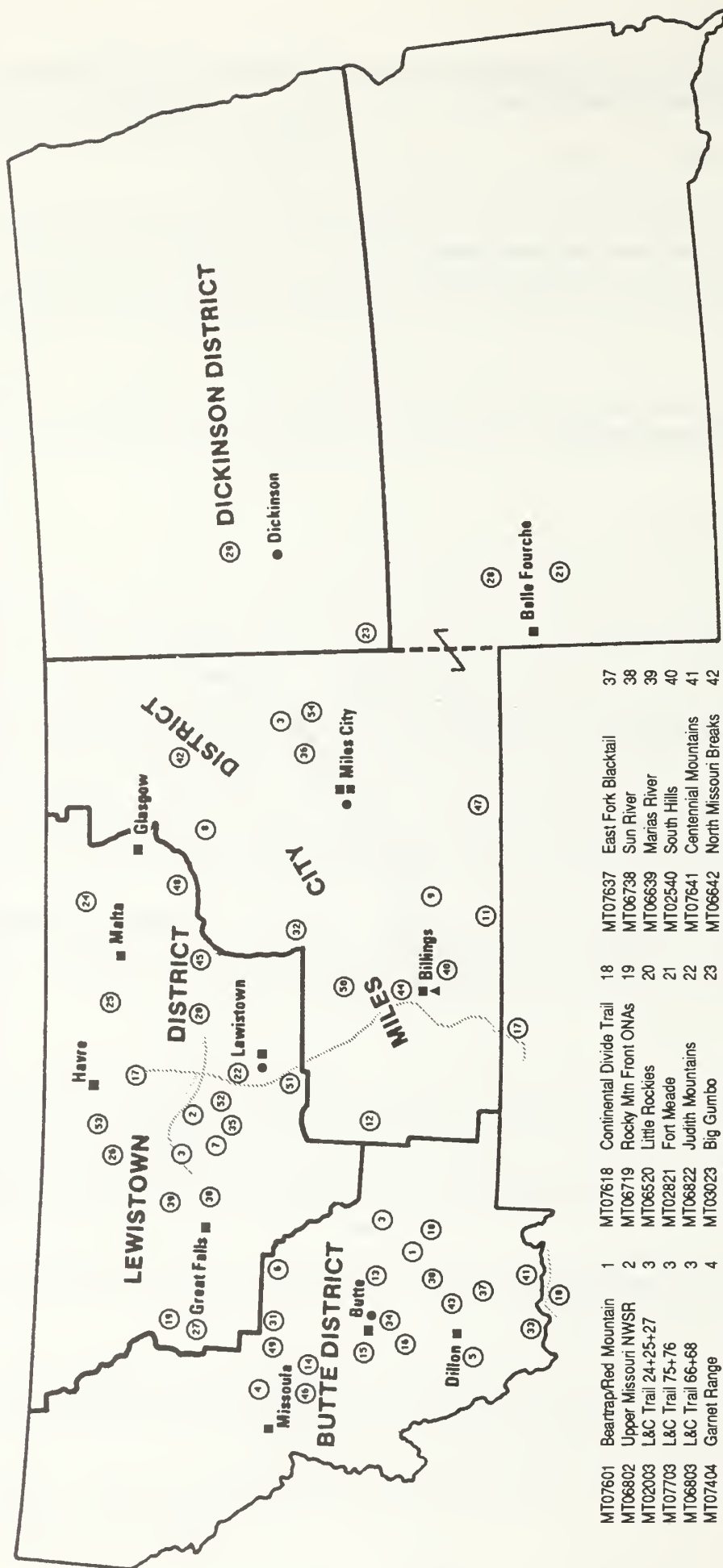
Proposed program

Lewis & Clark campsites should be identified through archeological investigation, and interpretive signing should be installed. Inventory work is needed in support of activity and site plans. Planning needs include preparing an activity plan for BLM lands and a river-corridor plan for cooperative management (they could be done simultaneously), and making site plans for individual BLM tracts.

River access should be improved through acquisition of lands and rights-of-way. Improvements for parking and day use are needed at river-access sites. Improvements to reduce sanitation problems are needed at the Arrastra Creek campground.

Better maintenance is necessary at river-access sites and at Arrastra Creek campground to bring them to the health and safety standards indicated in Table 3. Maintenance will be needed for the information and interpretive signing at appropriate sites on the Lewis & Clark Trail.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS



MT07601	Beartrap/Red Mountain	1	MT07618	Continental Divide Trail	18	MT07637	East Fork Blacktail	37
MT06802	Upper Missouri NWSR	2	MT06719	Rocky Mtn Front ONAs	19	MT06738	Sun River	38
MT02003	L&C Trail 24+25+27	3	MT06520	Little Rockies	20	MT06639	Marias River	39
MT07703	L&C Trail 75+76	3	MT02821	Fort Meade	21	MT02540	South Hills	40
MT06803	L&C Trail 66+68	3	MT06822	Judith Mountains	22	MT07641	Centennial Mountains	41
MT07404	Garnet Range	4	MT03023	Big Gumbo	23	MT06642	North Missouri Breaks	42
MT07605	Dillon	5	MT06424	Valley	24	MT07643	Ruby Reservoir	43
MT07506	Holler Lake/Sleeping Giant	6	MT06525	Phillips	25	MT02544	Shepard AHNEI	44
MT06807	Judith	7	MT06626	Havre	26	MT06545	South Phillips	45
MT02408	Big Dry	8	MT06727	Great Falls	27	MT07446	Rock Creek	46
MT02709	Powder River	9	MT02828	South Dakota	28	MT02747	Moorhead	47
MT07610	Upper Madison River	10	MT03029	Dickinson	29	MT06448	South Valley	48
MT02511	Pryor Mountains	11	MT07630	Axlotl Lakes	30	MT07449	Clark Fork River	49
MT02512	Billings	12	MT07531	Scratch Gravel Hills	31	MT02450	Musselshell River	50
MT07513	Headwaters	13	MT02532	Antelope Walkin	32	MT06851	Snowy Mtns	51
MT07414	Garnet	14	MT07633	Big Sheep Creek	33	MT06852	Judith River	52
MT07515	Upper Big Hole River	15	MT07534	Humbog Spires	34	MT06753	Sweet Grass Hills	53
MT07616	Lower Big Hole River	16	MT06835	Square Butte	35	MT02454	Makoshika	54
MT06617	Nez Perce Trail	17	MT02436	Terry Badlands	36			

Volume Two, Part Two
SUMMARIES - MATRIXES AND TABLES

SUMMARY I
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS
Area Attributes and Recreation 2000 Costs

vs.

Real Dollars for Recurring Costs in 4333 and 4710 Programs at Districts

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
SRMA Name	Map No.	Special Attributes	Primary Recreation Opportunities	Program Needs	1990 Table 3 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2

MILES CITY DISTRICT							
L&C Ntl Historic Trail segments:					\$17	\$15	\$0
- Tusler Bench	3	On Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail; abundance of flora and fauna	Hunting, fishing, rockhounding river access	Implement Howrey Island Coord. Resource Management Plan, combat vandalism			
- Howrey Island	3	Wide variety of flora and fauna	Hunting, fishing, rockhounding river access	Implement rec mgmt. plan, develop campground and outreach products, acquire access by land			
- Young's Point	3	On L&CNHT; excellent nature area	Excellent hunting, fishing				
- Gov't Island	3	High historical values		Protect historical values			
- Powder River Depot	9	On L&CNHT; historical value (Gen. Custer's 1876 depot)	Hunting, fishing, camping, historical research	Protect resources, seek land adjustments, improve access and rec opportunities			
Big Dry Extensive	8	None	Many opportunities: hunting, fishing, hiking, ORVing, sightseeing, etc.	Improve access, erect signs, resolve use conflicts, seek land exchanges, designate ORV areas	\$66	\$9 (+ \$50, Cherry Creek)	\$9
Powder River Extensive	9	None	Many opportunities: hunting, fishing, hiking, ORVing, sightseeing, etc.	Improve access, erect signs, resolve use conflicts, construct new rec sites, establish walk-in hunting areas, protect resources, conduct land exchanges	\$94	\$6	\$6
Pryor Mountains	11	Wild, natural area; National Wild Horse Range; three Wilderness Study Areas	Hunting, sightseeing, camping, hiking, wildlife watching, fishing	Coordinate agency management, protect resources, improve access, camping and trails	\$22	\$12	\$4

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
					1990 Table 3 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Billings Extensive	12	Proximity to Billings (largest Montana city)	Many opportunities including hunting and ORVing	Protect resources, control vandalism, reduce landowner conflicts, improve access, erect signs, seek exchanges	\$20	\$9	\$10
Ft. Meade (SD) Rec Area	21	In famous Black Hills; on Centennial Trail; near Rapid City; Fort Meade Med Center; historical sites	Camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, hunting, riding, winter sports	Inventory resources, preserve area values, monitor use	\$59	\$40	\$23
SD Extensive Rec Area	28	None	Fishing, hunting, ORVing	Protect resource and recrea- tional values, establish SMAs, erect signs, improve access, upgrade riparian areas	\$20	\$2	\$1
Antelope Walk-in	32	Opportunities to hunt solely on foot	Hunting for birds and antelope	Reduce conflicts, expand BLM management, stop ORV damage	\$9	\$2	\$2
Terry Badlands	36	Scenic overlook; WSA designation	Hunting, hiking, camping, collecting	Retain wilderness characteristics	\$0	\$2	\$2
So. Hills ORV Play Area	40	Near downtown Billings; excellent motorcycle hill- climb area, nationally known	Motorbike riding, ORVing	Increase access, expand land area, improve on-site management	\$6	\$3	\$3
Shepherd Ah Nei	44	Proximity to Billings; 200-acre ORV area	Hiking, horse riding, ORVing, hunting, winter activities	Fulfill rec demands, reduce conflicts, expand area, erect signs and facilities, monitor area, construct parking	\$10	\$1	\$1
Moorhead Campground	47	Undeveloped natural setting	Hunting, sightseeing, hiking, camping	Protect resources, improve signing, install camping units and parking	\$1	\$1	\$1
Makoshika	54	BLM inholding to state park	Picnicking, camping, sightseeing	Resolve user conflicts, expand park size, control commercial uses, protect resources and wildlife, develop roads/trails	\$1	\$0	\$0

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
DICKINSON DISTRICT					1990 Table 3 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Big Gumbo	23	Only large publicly accessible land block in ND; largest herd of antelope in state	Hunting, snowmobiling, wildlife watching, access to Little Missouri River	Control ORV use, protect resources, sign public lands, improve water access, increase management in hunting season	\$11	\$2	\$3
Dickinson Extensive	29	None	Hunting, river access, varied recreation	Improve access and adjust land patterns, sign public lands, increase mgmt in hunt season	\$6	\$9	\$1

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT							
Upper Missouri NW&SR	2	Fort Benton Visitor Center; many historic, cultural, & rec sites and activities	Fishing, sightseeing, & river floating	Improve access, increase facilities, protect resources, complete river mgmt plan	\$440	\$145	\$95
Lewis&Clark Ntl Historic Trail	3	Parallels Upper Missouri Ntl Wild & Scenic River	Camping, sightseeing, floating, hiking	Establish CMA with NPS, acquire additional lands	\$1	\$3	\$2
Judith RMA	7	Parts of two WSAs; 634,000 acres include six undeveloped recreation sites	Hunting, fishing, scenic drives	Improve visitor services and access, control ORVs, begin block mgmt program, designate Backcountry Byways routes and Watchable Wildlife sites	\$12	\$15	\$10
Nez Perce Ntl Historic Trail	17	100-mile trail; three undeveloped rec sites	Scenery, horse riding, hiking, camping, historic study	Preserve historic and scenic values, acquire additional land, add trail signing, complete plan with USFS	\$1	\$1	\$1
Rocky Mtn Front ONAs	19	Four units; two state game ranges; wildlife habitats; outstanding scenery	Hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding	Maintain VRM Class I rating, implement March 89 activity plan, control ORVs, provide access to three ONAs	\$4	\$3	\$2
Little Rockies RMA	20	Two open-pit gold mines; three undeveloped rec sites; Azure Cave	Camping, picnicking, mine viewing	Improve campsites and trails, protect Azure Cave, monitor camping areas, balance mining vs. rec interests	\$8	\$7	\$8
Judith Mountains RMA	22	Near Lewistown; six undeveloped recreation sites	Many opportunities: camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting	Evaluate for Backcountry Byways, protect scenic values, gain access on east, maintain and monitor six recreation sites, balance mining/rec interests	\$3	\$5	\$4

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
					1990 Table 1 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Valley RMA	24	Ten undeveloped recreation sites; 60,000-acre Bitter Creek WSA	Fishing, hunting	Develop Faraasen Park, protect scenic values in Rock Creek, increase maintenance, evaluate roads for Backcountry Byways	\$9	\$2	\$3
Phillips RMA	25	Henry Smith Ntl Historic Register site; undeveloped rec site at Guston Coulee	Fishing, hunting, sightseeing	Designate Big Bend ACEC, protect resources, improve signing, establish Watchable Wildlife and Backcountry Byways areas	\$1	\$3	\$3
Havre RMA	26	Five undeveloped recreation (fishing) sites	Fishing, hunting, sightseeing	Improve access, resolve conflicts, erect signs, monitor recreation sites	\$4	\$1	\$2
Great Falls RMA	27	Undeveloped recreation site at Tunnel Lake	Fishing, hunting, sightseeing	Improve access, resolve conflicts, erect signs, monitor Tunnel Lake site	\$3	\$1	\$2
Square Butte	35	Designated ONA, NNL, ISA; large Rocky Mtn goat herd	Hiking, sightseeing, hunting, camping	Acquire legal access, designate as ACEC, expand land area, monitor area	\$1	\$2	\$2
Sun River	38	Undeveloped recreation sites at Lory Bridge & Sun River	Fishing, sightseeing, floating, hunting	Acquire access at Lory Bridge, develop day-use facilities at rec sites, sign public tracts	\$1	\$1	\$0
Marías River	39	Has undeveloped rec sites at Circle Bridge & Steamboat Point; parallels L&C Trail	Fishing, sightseeing, floating, hunting	Develop Steamboat Point complex, improve access, control trespass, sign public tracts	\$1	\$1	\$1
No. Missouri Breaks	42	200,000 acres; five undeveloped recreation sites	Hunting, fishing	Obtain Backcountry Byway status for Cow Creek Road	\$15	\$12	\$5
South Phillips	45	318,000 acres, good access to most; six undeveloped reservoir sites	Fishing, sightseeing, hunting		\$32	\$9	\$2
South Valley	48	653,000 acres; six undeveloped recreation sites	Fishing, sightseeing, hunting, camping	Obtain Backcountry Byway status for TC Road	\$18	\$8	\$2
Snowy Mountains	51	Undeveloped recreation site and historical grave at S. Fork Flat Willow Creek	Touring, sightseeing, hunting, fishing	Acquire legal access in Flat Willow and Alaska Bench areas	\$5	\$2	\$2
Judith River	52	Undeveloped recreation site at Anderson Bridge	Hiking, sightseeing, camping, floating, hunting, fishing	Acquire legal river access; perform WSR study	\$1	\$2	\$1
Sweet Grass Hills	53	Undeveloped rec site and significant cave at Devil's Chimney	Hunting, hiking, caving, sightseeing	Control ORVs and minimize landowner/visitor conflicts	\$1	\$2	\$1

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
BUTTE DISTRICT					1990 Table 3 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Bear Trap/ Red Mountain Area	1	Nationally known; number-one trout fishing area in MT; 22-unit campsite at Red Mtn, other facilities	Fishing, camping, picnicking, hunting, sightseeing, floating	Preserve resources and scenic values, resolve use conflicts, enhance rec opportunities, develop facilities, conduct land exchanges, control development, relocate and upgrade Red Mtn campground	\$61	\$50	\$55
Missouri River/L&C Ntl. Trail	3	Two large dams on Missouri River (Hauser and Canyon Ferry Lakes); one semi-developed recreation site	Fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, water-based activities	Protect resources, improve land patterns and access, inventory needs and uses, develop facilities	\$40	\$0	\$16
Lewis&Clark Trail / Blackfoot River	3	Historic travel route; 100-plus miles of floatable water	Fishing, floating, sightseeing	Conduct archeological work, control overuse, increase river access and upgrade facilities	\$5	\$0	\$16
Garnet Range	4	Large ghost town; winter recreation trail	Snowmobiling, hiking, x-country skiing, hunting, ghost-town exploring	Apply for NRHP, stabilize ghost-town buildings, acquire key land tracts, improve services and facilities, add and maintain trails, protect resources	\$115	\$71	\$139
Dillon Extensive	5	None	Many activities including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking	Improve access at many sites, control ORVs, manage outfitters, upgrade on-site law enforcement, develop and maintain facilities.	\$96	\$35	\$69
Holter Lake/ Sleeping Giant	6	Holter Lake rec area and campground has many facilities; Sleeping Giant ACEC has high scenic, wildlife, and rec values	Camping, hunting, hiking, sightseeing, excellent fishing and boating	Preserve scenic, wildlife and rec values, improve services and facilities, complete acquisitions and land-use agreements	\$67	\$40	\$94
Upper Madison River	10	Nationally famous fishing; developed campgrounds	Fishing, sightseeing, floating, camping	Preserve scenic values, resolve use conflicts, control development, acquire land parcels, upgrade campgrounds, build housing and admin. area	\$45	\$3	\$29
Headwaters Extensive	13	Many roads and trails, two semi-developed campsites on 245,000 acres	Extensive activities including hunting, fishing, floating, horseriding, hiking, winter sports	Complete needs inventories and planning, improve visitor services, acquire land and access	\$75	\$5	\$51

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
					1990 Table 1 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Garnet Extensive	14	Thirty undeveloped rec sites on 144,000 acres	Many opportunities: hunting, hiking, camping, ORVing, x-country skiing, snowmobiling, etc.	Resolve user conflicts, inventory needs, add and maintain trails, improve campsites, gain access, protect resources	\$45	\$9	\$35
Upper Big Hole River	15	Seven rec sites with many facilities; several scenic and tourist attractions; nationally known fishing	Floating, sightseeing, camping, hunting, hiking, excellent trout fishing	Acquire parcels and access, improve services and monitor use, protect resources	\$45	\$16	\$34
Lower Big Hole River	16	High quality trout fishing (second in state); scenery	Fishing, floating, camping, picnicking, hunting	Preserve resources and scenic values, resolve use conflicts, conduct land exchanges, increase river frontage, provide additional facilities	\$21	\$2	\$19
Cont. Divide Ntl. Trail	18	Excellent scenery	Hiking, camping, photography	Acquire easements, erect signs, improve trail portions	\$12	\$5	\$10
Axolotl Lakes	30	Near historic Virginia City; scenery; designated WSA	Camping, big-game hunting, fishing	Preserve outstanding natural values, protect axolotl, control development, conduct land exchanges	\$3	\$2	\$3
Scratch Gravel Hills	31	Undeveloped "island" in populous Helena Valley; small mining opportunities; many roads & trails	Hiking, horse riding, jogging, biking, picnicking	Conduct land exchanges, acquire lands, control ORVs, protect resources, reduce conflicts, develop and maintain trails	\$24	\$1	\$19
Big Sheep Creek	33	Dramatic canyon scenery; excellent trout fishing	Hunting, sightseeing, fishing, camping	Preserve scenery and resources, resolve conflicts, acquire land parcels, inventory use, develop facilities	\$3	\$7	\$6
Humbug Spire	34	Spectacular volcanic topography	Hiking, rock climbing, sightseeing, many other activities	Protect resources and scenic values, maintain trails and facilities, educate visitors, improve land patterns	\$18	\$1	\$13
East Fork Blacktail	37	Outstanding scenery; premier elk hunting	Hunting, sightseeing, fishing, camping	Preserve scenic and resource values, resolve conflicts, correct hunting impacts, inventory use, improve law-enforcement capability	\$6	\$2	\$6
Centennial Mountains	41	High scenic values; includes part of CDNST; most of area is WSA	Hiking, camping, big-game hunting	Preserve resource values, resolve use conflicts, acquire land parcels, improve access	\$9	\$10	\$11

					ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000)		
					1990 Table 3 Needs	1990 AWP Real	M&O Total Table 2
Ruby Reservoir	43	None	Fishing, camping, boating, waterskiing	Preserve scenic values, resolve use conflicts, acquire acreage and develop campground	\$3	\$5	\$6
Rock Creek	46	Three undeveloped rec sites; blue-ribbon trout stream; Squaw Rock landmark; bighorn sheep habitat	Hunting, outstanding fishing, wildlife viewing	Improve access, upgrade facili- ties, implement management plan, protect resources; evaluate Squaw Rock for ACEC, ONA, or NRA designation	\$17	\$1	\$14
Clark Fork River	49	Historical transportation route	Floating, fishing, other water-based activities	Acquire lands and improve facilities and access at many points, resolve conflicts	\$9	\$0	\$12
TOTALS					\$942	\$652	\$1,236

* Does not include non-SRMA costs at MSO

SUMMARY II
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS
Budget Priority Projections
for
Recreation Management and Maintenance

(Spreading realistic increases in these figures to programs
gives general idea of priorities)

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (Priority Order)	B U D G E T								R e m a r k s
	AWP Spread (\$000)		FY 91 (\$000)				FY 90 (\$000)		
	Mgmt. 4333	Maint. 4712	+ 10%		+ 25%		100 % Needs		
	F Y 89/90	F Y 89/90	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
1. Bear Trap/Red Mountain	33/40	22/10		+10	+5	+13	36	7	\$25,000 for Fort Benton vis. center, FY 90
2. Upper Missouri NW&SR	85/120	27/25	-25		+15	+5	373	50	
3. Lewis&Clark Trail 24+26+28	2/10	5/5			+5		17	0	
3. Lewis&Clark Trail 75 + 76	0/0	0/0					28	13	
3. Lewis&Clark Trail 65 + 69	2/3	0/0					1	0	
4. Garnet Range	56/60	39/11			+5		45	30	
5. Dillon Extensive	29/35	16/0					61	35	
6. Holter Lake/Sleeping Giant	42/30	23/10	+5	+7	+5	+10	35	20	
7. Judith Extensive	5/5	15/10					10	1	
8. Big Dry Extensive	6/56	3/3					60	0	\$50,000 for Cherry Creek, FY 90
9. Powder River Extensive	5/5	1/1					93	1	
10. Upper Madison River	3/3	7/0					19	0	
11. Pryor Mountains	3/10	1/2	+10		+10		21	1	Volunteer effort FY90.
12. Billings Extensive	4/4	6/5	+5		+5		14	6	+10% for Mee- teetse Byway.
13. Headwaters Extensive	11/5	9/0					53	7	
14. Garnet Extensive	9/9	8/0			+5		18	15	

15. Upper Big Hole River	6/6	14/10	+5	+5		22	11	
16. Lower Big Hole River	2/2	2/0	+5	+5		8	13	
17. Nez Perce Trail	1/1	0/0				1	0	
18. Continental Divide Trail	0/5	7/0		+10		6	0	
19. Rocky Mountain Front ONAs	3/3	0/0				4	0	
20. Little Rockies	4/4	5/3				1	5	
21. Fort Meade Rec Area	20/25	11/15	+5	+10	+5	59	0	
22. Judith Mountains	5/5	2/0				1	1	
23. Big Gumbo	2/2	0/0				11	0	
24. Valley Extensive	2/2	5/0				7	1	
25. Phillips Extensive	3/3	1/0				1	0	
26. Havre Extensive	1/1	1/0				1	1	
27. Great Falls Extensive	1/1	0/0				3	0	
28. So. Dakota Extensive	1/1	1/1				19	1	
29. Dickinson Extensive	0/9	0/0				6	0	
30. Axolotl Lakes	2/2	0/0				3	0	
31. Scratchgravel Hills	1/1	0/0				13	2	
32. Antelope Walk-In	1/1	1/1				8	1	
33. Big Sheep Creek	2/5	2/2	+10	+10	+5	2	1	FY 90, +100% before Byways
34. Humbug Spires	1/1	0/0				10	3	
35. Square Butte	2/2	0/0				1	0	
36. Terry Badlands	0/0	2/2				0	0	
37. East Fork Blacktail	2/2	2/0				3	3	
38. Sun River	1/1	0/0				1	0	
39. Marias River	1/1	0/0				1	0	
40. South Hills ORV Area	3/3	0/0				5	1	

41. Centennial Mountains	7/10	0/0	+25		+25	+5	9	0	Coordinated Interagency Plan, FY 91
42. North Missouri Breaks	2/2	16/10					6	1	
43. Ruby Reservoir	2/2	3/3					1	2	
44. Shepherd Ah Nei	1/1	0/0					10	0	
45. South Phillips	3/1	12/8					1	1	
46. Rock Creek	1/1	0/0					10	7	
47. Moorhead	1/1	0/0					1	0	
48. South Valley	3/1	11/7					1	0	
49. Clark Fork River	0/0	0/0					6	6	
50. Musselshell River	0/0	0/0					1	0	
51. Snowy Mountains	1/1	1/1					3	1	
52. Judith River	1/2	1/0					1	0	
53. Sweetgrass Hills	1/2	0/0					1	0	
54. Makoshika	0/0	0/0					1	0	

TOTALS (\$000)

Sub-Totals	FY 89:	318	282																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</
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SUMMARY III
CHALLENGES: PRIORITY BUDGET PROJECTIONS

(Spreading realistic budget increases by Challenge objective
gives idea of priorities in Recreation Management [4333]
and Recreation Maintenance [4712] programs)

DESCRIPTION		BUDGET (\$000)								Remarks
CHALLENGE	OBJECTIVE	FY 90 AWP Estimated Spread		FY 91				FY 90		
				+ 10%		+ 25%		100% increase		
		4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
ONE: Budgeting/ Marketing Strategies	1. Improve liaisons with state, visitors, and user groups.	5	0					5	0	\$50,000 actually in FY90 AWP
	2. Develop marketing strategy to raise public awareness.	5	0					2		
	3. Build CMAs, cost share, promote user involvement.	50	0						35	
	4. Improve budget process.	0	0						1	

DESCRIPTION		BUDGET (\$000)								Remarks
CHALLENGE	OBJECTIVE	FY 90 AWP Estimated Spread		FY 91				FY 90		
				+ 10%		+ 25%		100% increase		
		4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
TWO: Visitor Information & Interpretation	1. Start outreach program.	15	0	20		30		65		
	2. Start land ethics program.	0	0					10		
	3. Design accessibility for handicapped into all projects.	5	5					10	2	
	4. Provide professional training, uniforms, and image.	20	15					15	2	
	5. Keep rec/wilderness data factual and available.							2	2	
THREE: Resource Protection and Monitoring	1. Manage national designations.	174	0	30		20		250	55	
	2. Follow budget process for new developments.	5	3					5	0	
	3. Monitor and mitigate visitor use.	0	0					0	0	FY91, \$30,000
	4. Keep current in professional field; support state Travel Ad Council.	5	2					7	0	
	5. Fully develop designations and provide enforcement.	149	0	7		30		500	631	+ \$100,000 in 4730

DESCRIPTION		BUDGET (\$000)								Remarks
CHALLENGE	OBJECTIVE	FY 90 AWP		FY 91				FY 90		
		Estimated Spread		+ 10%		+ 25%		100% increase		
		4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
FOUR:	1. Plan and coordinate	5	0					60		
Land Ownership and Access	exchanges.									
Adjustments	2. Identify and pri-	5						100		
	oritize access needs.									
	3. Participate in Land	5								\$1,000,000
	& Water Conservation									in 3110
	Fund.									
	4. Improve relations	10						30		
	with private owners									
	where exchange/acqui-									
	sition not needed.									
FIVE:	1. Expand partnerships.	10	0					5		
Partnerships	2. Increase public	5	0							Covered
	participation in									under 1.a.
	recreation management.									
	3. Increase awards.	1	0					1		
	4. Increase state and	20	0					5		
	local recreation									
	partnerships.									
	5. Reposition recreation	1	1					5		
	management through									
	zone lead concept.									

DESCRIPTION		BUDGET (\$000)								Remarks
CHALLENGE	OBJECTIVE	FY 90 AWP Estimated Spread		FY 91				FY 90		
				+ 10%		+ 25%		100% increase		
		4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
SIX: Volunteers	1. Encourage and award volunteers.	10	0					0		
	2. Use volunteers in rec management and to develop LTVA sites.	10	0					5		
SEVEN: Tourism	1. Expand relationships with state Park and Travel Promotion Bureau.	10	0			10		6	0	
	2. Develop tourist packages; coordinate with Travel Prom. Bur.	0	0			2		0	0	Start FY91
EIGHT: Facilities	1. Make public safety a number-one priority.	0	45					0	30	
	2. Assess and budget for site/access mainten'ce and new developments.	23	100		17	20	43	0	380	= sites to safe level
	3. Acquire development sites with L&WCF, re- port success in annual SD report to public.	N/A	N/A			2		0		FY90 3110 = \$1,117,000

DESCRIPTION		BUDGET (\$000)								Remarks
CHALLENGE	OBJECTIVE	FY 90 AWP Estimated Spread		FY 91				FY 90		
				+ 10%		+ 25%		100% increase		
		4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	4333	4712	
NINE: Permits, Fees, & Concessions	1. Monitor all permits, keep fees above administrative costs.	30	0			30		130		4380 program around \$20,000 per year
	2. Update all fee site charges, add new sites	1	1					5	5	
	3. Reallocate fees collected to appropriate districts.	N/A	N/A					0	0	
	TOTALS	574	172 + or -	+ 57	+ 17	+ 144	+ 43			

Volume Two, Part Two

SUMMARIES - MATRIXES AND TABLES

SUMMARY IV

BUDGET TABLES

Table 1 - Existing Funding 1989

Table 2 - Custodial Funding 1989

Table 3 - Recreation 2000 Funding for 1989, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95-2000

TABLE 1
EXISTING FUNDING LEVELS - RECREATING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: MONTANA

PAGE: 1-1

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	FHA NO.	RECREATION: BUDG			RECREATION: TRANSPORTATION			SUB-TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
		MANAGEMENT	MAINT	MAINT	MANAGEMENT	MAINT	MAINT		
		\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)
BEAUFORT/RED MOUNTAIN	WT07701	533	50	56	516	522	555	555	555
UPPER M-SCOTT'S RIVER	WT06802	585	55	514	58	527	512	512	512
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 74476	WT07403	52	51	53	51	55	57	57	57
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 2462628	WT06803	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 25469	WT06803	52	50	50	50	50	52	52	52
GRANITE PLAINS	WT07404	556	57	555	517	559	555	555	555
GRANITE	WT07405	529	50	516	50	516	545	545	545
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	WT06806	542	54	535	54	533	555	555	555
ROCKY	WT06807	55	50	55	510	515	520	520	520
BIG RIVER	WT06808	56	50	53	50	53	59	59	59
POWER RIVER	WT06809	55	50	51	50	51	56	56	56
UPPER M-SCOTT'S	WT07710	53	50	57	50	57	510	510	510
UPPER MOUNTAINS	WT06811	53	50	51	50	51	54	54	54
BEAUFORTS	WT06812	54	50	56	50	56	510	510	510
BEAUFORTS	WT06813	511	50	55	54	59	520	520	520
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06814	59	50	54	54	58	517	517	517
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06815	56	52	59	53	514	520	520	520
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT07716	52	50	52	50	52	54	54	54
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06817	51	50	50	50	50	51	51	51
CONVENTUAL DIVIDE N.E. TRAIL	WT06818	50	50	57	50	57	57	57	57
UPPER M-SCOTT'S	WT06819	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER MOUNTAINS	WT06820	5307	519	520	567	5266	5513	5513	5513

TABLE 2
EXISTING FUNDING LEVELS - RECREATING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: MONTANA

PAGE: 1-1

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	FHA NO.	RECREATION: BUDG			RECREATION: TRANSPORTATION			SUB-TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
		MANAGEMENT	MAINT	MAINT	MANAGEMENT	MAINT	MAINT		
		\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)	\$ (1000s)
BEAUFORT/RED MOUNTAIN	WT07701	533	0	6	16	522	555	555	555
UPPER M-SCOTT'S RIVER	WT06802	58	5	10	0	515	515	515	515
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 74476	WT07403	17	2	11	2	515	532	532	532
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 2462628	WT06803	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 25469	WT06803	2	0	0	0	50	52	52	52
GRANITE PLAINS	WT07404	56	21	52	20	533	559	559	559
GRANITE	WT07405	57	0	52	0	532	559	559	559
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	WT06806	52	4	20	8	552	554	554	554
ROCKY	WT06807	5	0	5	0	55	510	510	510
BIG RIVER	WT06808	6	0	3	0	53	59	59	59
POWER RIVER	WT06809	5	0	1	0	51	56	56	56
UPPER M-SCOTT'S	WT07710	37	0	12	0	512	519	519	519
UPPER MOUNTAINS	WT06811	3	0	1	0	51	54	54	54
BEAUFORTS	WT06812	4	0	6	0	56	510	510	510
BEAUFORTS	WT06813	29	0	7	15	522	531	531	531
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06814	25	6	10	10	520	535	535	535
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06815	11	2	11	9	523	534	534	534
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06816	7	0	12	6	512	519	519	519
UPPER BIG BONE RIVER	WT06817	1	6	0	9	50	51	51	51
CONVENTUAL DIVIDE N.E. TRAIL	WT06818	5	0	0	5	55	510	510	510
UPPER M-SCOTT'S	WT06819	1	0	1	0	51	52	52	52
UPPER MOUNTAINS	WT06820	506	535	510	515	530	530	530	530

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TABLE 2
CUSTODIAL FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: MONTANA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT			MAINTENANCE			SUB-TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION/TRANSPOR-	MAINT	MAINT	MAINT		
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	MANAGEMENT	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
LOTTE ROCKIES	WT06620	53	0	0	0	0	0	53	53
FOOT HILLS	WT07721	12	0	0	10	1	11	52	52
JUDITH MOUNTAINS	WT06622	2	0	0	2	0	2	52	52
BIG SMOKE	WT07023	2	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
VALLEY	WT06624	2	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
PELLIPS	WT06625	2	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
LAKE	WT06726	1	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
GREAT FALLS	WT06627	1	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
SCOTLAND	WT07728	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
DOUGLASS	WT06629	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
LAKEVIEW LAKES	WT07730	3	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
SCOTLAND GRAVEL HILLS	WT07731	8	0	0	2	9	11	51	51
LAKEVIEW VALLEY	WT06632	1	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
BIG SHEEP CREEK	WT07733	3	0	0	3	0	3	53	53
SCOTLAND GRAVEL HILLS	WT07734	5	1	1	3	4	8	58	58
SQUARE BUTTE	WT06635	1	0	0	1	0	1	51	51
SCOTLAND	WT06636	0	0	0	0	2	2	52	52
SCOTLAND	WT07737	3	0	0	3	0	3	53	53
SCOTLAND	WT06638	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
SCOTLAND	WT06639	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
SCOTLAND	WT06640	3	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
SCOTLAND	WT06641	55	51	53	51	51	51	55	507

TABLE 1
CUSTODIAL FUNDING LEVELS - RECURRING COSTS
FISCAL YEAR 1989
STATE: MONTANA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RMA NO.	MANAGEMENT			MAINTENANCE			SUB-TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
		RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION/TRANSPOR-	MAINT	MAINT	MAINT		
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	MANAGEMENT	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
LOTTE ROCKIES	WT06620	54	50	55	50	55	55	55	59
FOOT HILLS	WT07721	520	50	510	51	51	51	511	531
JUDITH MOUNTAINS	WT06622	55	50	52	50	52	52	52	57
BIG SMOKE	WT07023	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	52
VALLEY	WT06624	52	50	55	50	55	55	55	57
PELLIPS	WT06625	53	50	51	50	51	51	51	54
LAKE	WT06726	51	50	51	50	51	51	51	52
GREAT FALLS	WT06627	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
SCOTLAND	WT07728	51	50	51	50	51	51	51	52
DOUGLASS	WT06629	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
LAKEVIEW LAKES	WT07730	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	52
SCOTLAND GRAVEL HILLS	WT07731	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
LAKEVIEW VALLEY	WT06632	51	50	51	50	51	51	51	52
BIG SHEEP CREEK	WT07733	52	50	52	50	52	52	52	54
SCOTLAND	WT07734	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
SQUARE BUTTE	WT06635	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	52
SCOTLAND	WT06636	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	52
SCOTLAND	WT07737	52	50	52	50	52	52	52	54
SCOTLAND	WT06638	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
SCOTLAND	WT06639	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	51
SCOTLAND	WT06640	53	50	50	50	50	50	50	53
SCOTLAND	WT06641	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	58

EX-57: PENDING LABELS - RETURNING COSTS

6861 MAY 1981

YINCHON : J. L. V. 15

PAGE: 1-3

AREA NAME	MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE		GRAND TOTAL
	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BUDG MAINT	RECREATION TRANSFOR- MATION	SUB- TOTAL	
	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
GENERAL MOUNTAINS	MT07741	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$7
WATER MISSOURI BREAKS	MT06742	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$16
ROCK RESERVOIR	MT07743	\$2	\$0	\$3	\$3
SEWARD ARROYO	MT06844	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
SCOTT PHILLIPS	MT06645	\$3	\$0	\$2	\$10
ROCK CREEK	MT07546	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
WONDERLAND	MT06547	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
SOUTH VALLEY	MT06548	\$3	\$0	\$1	\$10
CLARK PARK RIVER	MT07449	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
MUSSEL-SHELL RIVER	MT07450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SNOWY MOUNTAINS	MT06951	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$1
WATER CREEK	MT06952	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$1
WATER CREEK HILLS	MT06853	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0
WATER CREEK	MT07454	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WATER CREEK		\$115	\$7	\$57	\$30
WATER CREEK		\$65	\$0	\$0	\$0
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1512 2

SSA - STATISTICS

FISCAL YEAR 1989

VERSION : 3.07-5

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	PMA NO.	MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE				SUB-TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
		RECESSION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	REPAIR/RECON MAINT	TRANS-PORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL			
CENTRAL MOUNTAINS	W07741	58	0	3	0	53	53		
NORTH MISSOURI BEAKS	W06742	2	0	3	0	53	55		
NORTH MISSOURI	W07743	3	0	3	0	53	56		
SEASIDE AREA	W02844	1	0	0	0	50	51		
SEASIDE AREA	W06845	1	0	1	0	51	52		
POPLAR CREEK	W07746	9	0	5	0	55	54		
WAGGONHEAD	W02647	1	0	0	0	50	51		
SEASIDE VALLEY	W06548	1	0	1	0	51	52		
CLARK POPLAR RIVER	W07749	6	0	6	0	56	52		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W02450	0	0	0	0	50	50		
SEASIDE MTS	W06951	1	0	1	0	51	52		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06952	1	0	0	0	50	51		
SEASIDE MOUNTAINS	W06953	1	0	0	0	50	51		
WAGGONHEAD	W02454	0	0	0	0	50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06954	145	11	71	30	512	581		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06955	106	0	0	0	50	5104		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06956					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06957					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06958					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06959					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06960					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06961					50	50		
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WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06963					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06964					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06965					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06966					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06967					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06968					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06969					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06970					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W06971					50	50		
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WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W07136					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W07137					50	50		
WAGGONHEAD RIVER	W07138					50	50		

TABLE 3

RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
\$190

PAGE 3-2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS \$ (000s)	
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					TOTAL RECURRING COSTS \$ (000s)	SUB-TOTALS										
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BUDG MAINT \$ (000s)	RECREATION MAINT \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR TATION MAINT \$ (000s)	SUB-TOTAL \$ (000s)	BUDG CONST \$ (000s)	RECREATION CONST \$ (000s)	TRANSPOR CONST \$ (000s)	TOTAL CONST \$ (000s)		NEW FACILITIES MAINT. \$ (000s)	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	LAWNS ACQUIS. \$ (000s)	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)							
ROCKY Mtn FRONT ONES	MT06819	54	0	0	0	50	54	0	10	50	510	0	0	0	0	510	514					
LITTLE ROCKIES	MT06620	1	0	5	2	57	58	0	0	0	50	5	0	0	0	55	513					
PORT WEADE	MT02721	59	0	0	0	50	59	0	20	0	520	0	0	0	0	520	579					
JUDITH MOUNTAINS	MT06922	1	0	1	1	52	53	0	0	0	50	5	0	0	0	55	58					
55G GUNBO	MT03023	11	0	0	0	50	511	0	0	0	50	0	2	0	0	52	513					
VALLEY	MT06524	7	0	1	1	52	59	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	59					
PHILLIPS	MT06625	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	10	0	0	510	511					
HAUPE	MT06726	1	0	1	2	53	54	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	54					
GREAT FALLS	MT06627	3	0	0	0	50	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	53					
SOUTH DAKOTA	MT02728	19	0	1	0	51	520	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	520					
DICKINSON	MT03029	6	0	0	0	50	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	56					
ARLOUTL LAFES	MT07730	3	0	0	0	50	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	53					
SCRATCH GRAVEL HILLS	MT07631	13	0	2	9	511	524	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	524					
ANTELOPE VALLEIN	MT02822	8	0	1	0	51	59	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	59					
BIG SHEEP CREEK	MT07733	2	0	1	0	51	53	0	0	0	50	0	2	0	0	52	55					
PUMBUG SPIRES	MT07634	10	1	3	4	58	518	0	5	0	55	1	0	0	0	56	524					
SQUAPE BUTTE	MT06835	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	51					
TERRY BADLANDS	MT02836	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	50					
EAST RIFF BLICKTAIL	MT07737	3	0	3	0	53	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	56					
SUN RIVER	MT06638	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	51					
STATE SUBTOTALS		554	51	519	519	539	5193	50	535	50	535	511	514	50	514	560	5253					

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY90

PAGE 3-3

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS						DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS \$ (000s)
	MANAGEMENT			MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS \$ (000s)		DEVELOPMENT COSTS \$ (000s)								
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	PREPARED COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPORTATION CONST	SUB-TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	LAND ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS \$ (000s)		
MARIAS RIVER 67468	MT06739	51	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	51	
SOUTH HILLS	MT02840	5	0	1	0	0	51	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	
CENTENNIAL MOUNTAINS	MT07741	9	0	0	0	0	50	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	
NORTH MISSOURI BREAKS	MT06742	6	0	1	8	9	59	515	0	0	0	0	10	0	510	525	
RUBY RESERVOIR	MT07743	1	0	2	0	0	52	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	
SHEPARD ARROYO	MT02844	10	0	0	0	0	50	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	
SOUTH PHILLIPS	MT06645	1	0	1	30	31	531	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	
ROCK CREEK	MT07546	10	0	7	0	0	57	517	0	9	0	59	0	5	518	535	
MCCOMBHEAD	MT02647	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
SOUTH VALLEY	MT06548	1	0	0	17	17	517	518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	
CLARK FORK RIVER	MT07449	56	0	6	0	0	56	512	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	512	
MUSSELSHELL RIVER	MT02450	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
SNOWY MTS	MT06951	3	0	1	1	1	52	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	
JUDITH RIVER	MT06952	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
SWEETGRASS HILLS	MT06853	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
MAKOSHITA	MT02454	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	
NON-RMA COST - DISTRICT		340	15	74	58	5147	5487	33	94	55	5162	9	252	258	5701	51,168	
NON-RMA COST - NSO		125	0	0	0	0	50	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	
NON-RMA COST - DOING BUSINESS		417	0	0	0	0	50	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	
STATE SUBTOTALS		950	515	593	5114	5222	51,172	523	5103	555	5191	59	5262	5267	5725	51,901	
STATE GRAND TOTALS		52,025	566	5322	5252	5540	52,655	5143	5466	5017	5766	538	51,152	51,117	53,033	55,698	

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY91

PAGE 3-1

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	FNA NO.	RECURRING COSTS					DEVELOPMENT COSTS											GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS	
		MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS												
		RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BUDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	BUDG CONST		RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES/IMPROVEMENT ACQUIS.	INTER- AGENC. ACQUIS.	LOCAL DEV COSTS						
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)		
BEAUFORT MOUNTAIN	MT00701	540	0	9	20	569	0	70	50	570	3	0	150	5223			5292		
UPPER MISSOURI RIVER	MT06902	250	8	50	10	358	50	0	0	550	0	0	0	550			5408		
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 74476	MT02403	30	2	15	2	59	9	26	0	535	3	0	0	538			587		
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 24426428	MT02503	3	0	2	0	52	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50			55		
LEWIS & CLARK N.E. TRAIL 65449	MT05903	4	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50			54		
GARRET RANGE	MT07404	47	25	22	25	582	35	33	0	569	5	0	15	589			5218		
DILLON	MT00705	95	0	39	0	339	0	0	20	320	2	20	0	342			5176		
POWELL LAKE/SLEEPING GIANT	MT05126	35	4	21	8	533	0	23	55	578	3	7	20	598			5176		
JOHNS	MT06907	5	0	1	1	52	0	60	5	565	0	10	0	575			582		
LEG DRY	MT02408	52	0	6	6	512	0	8	0	58	0	0	0	58			512		
POWER RIVER	MT02609	106	0	2	0	52	0	28	11	539	3	3	0	545			5153		
UPPER MASON	MT07710	21	0	15	1	516	0	35	0	535	1	0	200	5236			5273		
PRYOR MOUNTAINS	MT02811	21	0	1	0	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50			522		
BULLHEADS	MT02812	15	0	8	0	58	0	0	15	515	0	0	0	515			538		
BEAUFORT	MT07613	53	0	7	15	522	8	10	13	531	4	3	15	553			5128		
GARRET	MT07414	20	0	17	16	533	0	0	15	515	6	0	0	521			5174		
UPPER BIG HOLE RIVER	MT07615	22	3	12	9	524	6	24	15	545	4	0	20	569			5115		
LOWER BIG HOLE RIVER	MT00716	9	0	14	0	514	0	10	0	510	1	0	100	5111			5134		
RED PACE TRAIL	MT06717	7	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50			57		
CONVENTUAL DIVIDE N.E. TRAIL	MT07718	7	0	0	7	57	0	0	20	520	1	0	21	542			556		
STATE SUBSIDIALS	5862	542	5251	5120	5413	51295	5109	5327	5149	5655	536	543	541	51125			52570		

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY91

PAGE 3-2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL	
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					DEVELOPMENT COSTS										RMA COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	BLDG RECREATION	TRANSPORTATION	SUB-TOTAL	NEW FACILITIES	ACCESS & EGRESS	RECREATION	TRANSPORTATION	SUB-TOTAL	BLDG RECREATION	TRANSPORTATION	SUB-TOTAL	NEW FACILITIES	ACCESS & EGRESS	RECREATION		
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
ROCKY Mtn FRONT ONAS	51	0	5	2	57	58	0	25	50	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	533
LITTLE ROCKERS	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	51
FORT HEDGE	43	0	10	0	510	553	0	30	0	530	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	593
WINDY MOUNTAINS	1	0	1	2	53	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	54
BIG SMOKE	6	0	0	0	50	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	56
VALLEY	1	0	1	1	52	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	53
PHILLIPS	14	0	2	5	57	59	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	59
HAVER	6	0	1	2	53	59	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	59
GEORGE FALLS	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	51
STONE DANCE	28	0	2	0	52	530	0	1	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	531
DICTION	1	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	55
WATSON LAKES	3	0	0	0	50	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	53
SCARLET GRAYEL HILLS	13	0	2	9	511	524	0	0	0	50	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	5194
WATSON BLANCH	3	0	1	0	51	54	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	54
BIG SMOKE CREEK	2	0	1	0	51	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	53
WATSON SPRING	10	1	3	4	58	518	0	12	0	512	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	5115
SCARLET BLANCH	7	0	0	0	50	57	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	57
WATSON BLANCH	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
WATSON BLANCH	3	0	3	0	53	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	56
WATSON BLANCH	7	0	0	0	50	57	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	57
WATSON BLANCH	151	15	32	55	558	5209	50	568	50	585	15	527	530	585	50	585	15	527	530	585	5555	5555

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: NON-RMA
FY91

PAGE 3-3

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL	
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE																
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	TRANSPORTATION COSTS	NEW FACILITIES & EQUIP. ACQUIS.	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	TRANSPORTATION COSTS	NEW FACILITIES & EQUIP. ACQUIS.	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	TRANSPORTATION COSTS	NEW FACILITIES & EQUIP. ACQUIS.	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	TRANSPORTATION COSTS	NEW FACILITIES & EQUIP. ACQUIS.	SUB-TOTAL
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
MARIAS RIVER 67668	MT06729	51	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
SCOTT HILLS	MT02840	5	0	1	0	0	51	56		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
CENTRAL MOUNTAINS	MT07741	10	0	0	0	0	50	50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
NORTH MISSOURI BEAVER	MT06742	7	0	1	10	10	51	58		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
ROBY RESERVOIR	MT07743	1	0	2	0	0	52	53		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
SHEPARD ARMY	MT02844	9	0	1	0	0	51	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
SOUTH VALLEY	MT06845	6	0	1	22	22	52	52		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
ROCK CREEK	MT07546	11	0	9	0	0	59	59		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
MOOREHEAD	MT02847	1	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
SOUTH VALLEY	MT05548	1	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
CLARK FORK RIVER	MT07449	58	0	8	0	0	58	56		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
MOOREHEAD RIVER	MT02450	0	0	0	0	0	50	50		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
SCOTT HILLS	MT02551	1	0	1	1	1	52	53		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
JUDITH RIVER	MT05552	1	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
SHEPARD PASS HILLS	MT06853	11	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
WAPAKA	MT02454	1	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
NON-RMA COST - DISTRICT		122	11	92	52	52	518	540		33	123	52	288	288	553	553	553	553	553	553	553	553
NON-RMA COST - WSC		135	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
NON-RMA COST - DOWNS BUSINESS		183	0	0	0	0	50	51		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
STATE SUBTOTALS		5724	513	516	586	586	525	529		533	5137	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
STATE GRAND TOTALS		51,757	556	5159	5251	5251	5656	5745		5142	5532	5225	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900	5900

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TRAVEL =
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TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY92

PAGE 3-1

DEVELOPMENT COSTS															GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS
RECURRING COSTS															
MANAGEMENT															
MAINTENANCE															
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TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY92

PAGE 3-2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS		
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					TOTAL					SUB-							
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	RECREATION FACILITIES MAINT.	BLDG FACILITIES MAINT.	TRANSPOR- FACILITIES MAINT.	SUB- TOTAL FACILITIES MAINT.	RECREATION ACQUIS.	BLDG ACQUIS.	TRANSPOR- ACQUIS.	SUB- TOTAL ACQUIS.	RECREATION COSTS		BLDG COSTS	TRANSPOR- COSTS
	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
ROCKY Mtn SPORT OMS	MT06019	51	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	55	2	25	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53
LITTLE ROCKIES	MT06020	11	0	5	2	57	518	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51
FOUR BEARS	MT07021	42	0	10	0	0	510	552	0	1	0	0	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	
FOUR BEARS	MT06022	11	0	1	2	53	514	0	0	5	55	0	0	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55	0	55
BIG GUMBO	MT03023	3	0	15	31	546	549	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
VALLEY	MT06024	9	0	1	1	52	511	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51
PHILLIPS	MT06025	6	0	1	1	52	58	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
BEAVER	MT06026	1	0	1	2	53	54	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
GREAT FALLS	MT06027	7	0	0	0	0	50	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	MT02028	32	0	0	0	0	50	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
DICKINSON	MT03029	9	0	0	0	0	50	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
ACACIA LAKES	MT07030	3	0	0	0	0	50	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
SCARBOROUGH GRAVEL HILLS	MT07031	13	0	2	9	511	524	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
ANTELOPE VALLEY	MT02032	9	0	0	0	0	50	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
BIG SLEEP CREEK	MT07033	3	0	2	0	52	55	0	25	0	50	1	3	50	579	0	579	0	579	0	579	0	579
HEMLOCK SPIRES	MT06034	10	1	4	4	59	519	9	6	30	545	11	0	0	556	0	556	0	556	0	556	0	556
SQUARE BUTTE	MT06035	1	0	0	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
TERRY BARLANDS	MT02036	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
EAST FORK BLACKTAIL	MT07037	4	0	4	0	54	58	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
SUN PATER	MT06038	6	0	0	0	0	50	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
STATE TOTALS	5161	51	546	552	595	5280	59	532	540	581	518	538	536	5497	577								

TABLE 3
REGISTRATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS				DEVELOPMENT COSTS												GRAND TOTAL
	MANAGEMENT	MAINTENANCE			TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BUDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	BUDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR CONST	SUB-TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES/IMPROVEMENTS	ACCESS & ACQUIS.	TOTAL DBV COSTS	
		BUDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR MAINT													
PARAS RIVER 67668	MT0739	\$1	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$1
SOUTH HILLS	MT0840	5	0	1	0	\$1	\$6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$6
CENTRAL MOUNTAINS	MT0741	11	0	0	0	\$11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	\$61
MORE MOUNTAIN BREAKS	MT0742	3	0	1	10	\$11	\$4	0	0	0	0	50	\$50	0	10	0	\$74
RUBY RESERVOIR	MT0743	2	0	3	0	\$3	\$5	0	60	0	60	0	\$60	2	0	0	\$67
SHEPARD AENET	MT0844	9	0	0	0	\$9	\$9	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$9
SOUTH PHILLIPS	MT0645	1	0	1	22	\$23	\$24	0	0	0	0	50	\$50	0	10	0	\$84
ROCK CREEK	MT0746	11	0	14	0	\$14	\$27	0	12	0	12	0	\$12	4	10	0	\$53
MOOREHEAD	MT0647	12	0	0	0	\$12	\$12	0	30	0	30	2	\$32	0	0	0	\$44
SOUTH VALLEY	MT0648	7	0	0	17	\$17	\$24	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$24
CLARK FORK RIVER	MT0749	\$10	0	10	0	\$10	\$20	0	0	0	0	50	\$50	0	0	0	\$70
MESSENGER RIVER	MT0750	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0
SHORT MTS	MT0651	4	0	1	1	\$2	\$6	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$6
JUDITH RIVER	MT0652	7	0	0	0	\$7	\$7	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$7
SWEETWATER RIVER	MT0653	7	0	0	0	\$7	\$7	0	10	0	10	20	\$30	5	0	0	\$42
MAKOSKA	MT0754	1	0	0	0	\$1	\$1	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$1
NON-PA COST - DISTRICT	326	15	99	73		\$197	\$513	52	134	123	22	309	48	304	583	\$1,196	
NON-PA COST - MCO	135	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$135	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$135
NON-PA COST DOING BUSINESS	113	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$113	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$113
STATE SUBTOTALS	567	515	\$120	\$123		\$258	\$655	52	\$246	\$265	\$543	\$78	\$354	\$1,008	\$1,963	\$5,447	
STATE GRAND TOTALS	\$1,681	\$64	\$428	\$315		\$2,428	\$2,698	\$225	\$580	\$534	\$1,339	\$54	\$1,318	\$2,951	\$5,447	\$5,447	

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS				DEVELOPMENT COSTS												GRAND TOTAL
	MANAGEMENT		MAINTENANCE		TOTAL RECURRING COSTS	BUDGET		RECREATION		TRANSPORTATION		SUSPENSION		NEW FACILITIES/ELEMENTS			
	MANAGEMENT	RECREATION	MAINT	RECREATION		CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	CONST	
	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
BEAVERHEAD MOUNTAIN	548	0	16	24	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
UPPER MISSOURI RIVER	240	6	25	9	542	3050	10	20	20	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	5337
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 74676	35	4	27	2	533	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5254
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 24626628	3	0	4	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 65659	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GARRET RANGE	50	30	35	28	593	36	67	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5300
POISON	105	0	47	4	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551
POISON LAKE/SUSPENDING GIANT	36	4	24	11	599	88	50	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599
POISON	10	0	1	2	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
POISON RIVER	74	0	8	6	514	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514
POISON RIVER	110	0	15	0	515	0	53	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515
UPPER MADISON	25	2	18	3	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
POISON MOUNTAINS	33	0	1	4	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
POISON	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POISON	54	1	8	16	595	18	17	85	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595
GARRET	23	0	21	29	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	590
UPPER BIG HOLE RIVER	29	4	15	11	530	8	6	105	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530
LOWER BIG HOLE RIVER	11	0	19	0	519	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519
NEZ PERCE TRAIL	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE MT. TRAIL	5	0	0	10	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
SUMMARY SUBTOTALS	558	553	514	519	566	53,150	5263	5322	53,745	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	55,830

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RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL	
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					TOTAL					RECREATION					TOTAL RMA COSTS	TOTAL RMA COSTS \$ (000s)
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BUDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	RECURRING COSTS	BUDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR CONST	SUB-TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES ACQUIS.	NEW FACILITIES ACQUIS.	ACCESS & IMPROVEMENT ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS							
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)							
ROCKY MTN FRONT OASIS		51	0	2	2	2	54	0	10	50	50	0	0	0	510						515	
LITTLE ROCKIES		7	0	6	2	2	58	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						515	
FORT WARD		38	0	24	0	0	524	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						562	
JUDITH MOUNTAINS		6	0	1	1	2	53	0	0	5	55	0	0	0	55						514	
BIG GUMBO		3	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	3	0	0	53						56	
VALLEY		6	0	2	1	1	55	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						59	
SEVILIPS		1	0	1	1	1	52	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						53	
SAVIER		3	0	1	2	2	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						56	
GREAT HILLS		1	0	0	0	0	50	0	5	10	515	0	0	0	515						516	
SOUTH DAKOTA		24	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						54	
DIETZMANN		1	0	1	0	0	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						52	
WASCO LAKES		4	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						54	
SCARLETT GRAPES HILLS		13	0	2	9	9	511	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						525	
WATERLOO VALLEY		4	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						54	
SIG SWEEP CREEK		4	0	4	0	0	54	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						510	
BURNSIDE SPACES		16	2	5	7	7	514	0	3	30	533	3	0	0	536						566	
SQUARE BUTTE		1	0	0	0	0	50	0	25	40	55	0	0	0	55						595	
PERRY BAYLANDS		0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						505	
EAST FORK BLACKTAIL		4	0	4	0	0	54	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50						58	
SUN FIVER		1	0	0	0	0	50	0	25	20	545	0	0	0	545						546	
STATE SUBSTANCES		518	52	533	526	581	5219	50	568	5165	5173	56	52	50	5181						5150	

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RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					DEVELOPMENT COSTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	REA NO.	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION		BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	BLDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL

INCREASED
TRAVEL=

\$5,000

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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(000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ 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(000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)

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RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVELS
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS \$ (1000s)					
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					TOTAL					TRANSPORTATION						NEW FACILITIES/EASEMENT PLW.F ACQUIS. COSTS				
	MANAGEMENT	BUDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-	SUB-	TOTAL	RECREATION	TRANSPOR-		SUB-	TOTAL			
	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)	(S 1000s)				
ROCKY MTH PRCHT OBLS	11	0	2	2	2	54	55																			
LITTLE ROCKIES	11	0	6	2	2	58	519																			
PORT HEIDE	21	0	25	0	0	25	546																			
JUDITH MOUNTAINS	1	0	1	2	2	53	54																			
BIG GUMBO	3	0	1	2	2	53	56																			
WALLEY	1	0	1	1	1	52	53																			
PHILLIPS	1	0	1	1	1	52	53																			
HAVE	9	0	1	2	2	53	512																			
GRAT FALLS	1	0	0	1	1	51	52																			
SOUTH SACTA	21	0	4	0	0	54	525																			
DICKINSON	1	0	1	0	0	51	52																			
ANGLOUT LAKES	4	0	0	0	0	50	54																			
SCATCH GRAVEL HILLS	13	0	2	9	9	51	524																			
ANTLOPE HALLIN	4	0	1	0	0	51	55																			
BIG SHEEP CREEK	5	0	6	0	0	56	511																			
HUNING SPIRES	16	2	5	10	10	517	533																			
SQUARE BUTTE	4	0	0	0	0	50	54																			
TEARY BADLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	50	50																			
EAST FORK BLACKTAIL	5	0	5	0	0	55	510																			
SUN RIVER	7	0	0	1	1	51	58																			
SCATCH GRAVEL HILLS	5129	52	562	533	533	597	525																			

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY94

PAGE 3-3

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS				DEVELOPMENT COSTS											GRAND TOTAL	
	MAINTENANCE																
	MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPOR- TATION MAINT	SUB- TOTAL	RECUR- ING COSTS	TOTAL	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPOR- TATION CONST	SUB- TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS & EASEMENT ACQUIS.	HAZAR- DUS ACQUIS.	TOTAL DEV COSTS		RMA COSTS
	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)
MARIAS RIVER 57668	56	0	0	0	56	56	56	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	56
SOUTH HILLS	5	0	1	0	51	56	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	56
CENTENNIAL MOUNTAINS	13	0	0	0	53	53	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	53
MOORE MISSOURI BREAKS	1	0	1	12	513	514	514	0	0	50	550	0	10	0	0	560	574
PROBY RESERVOIR	2	0	4	0	56	56	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	56
SEWARD AREA	5	0	1	0	51	56	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	56
SOUTH PHILLIPS	7	0	1	22	523	530	530	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	530
ROCK CREEK	17	0	24	0	524	541	541	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	160	5160	5201
MCCORD	1	0	1	0	51	52	52	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	52
SOUTH VALLEY	1	0	0	17	517	518	518	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	518
CLARK FORK RIVER	515	0	15	0	515	530	530	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	530
MUSSELSHELL RIVER	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	50
SCOUT MTS	1	0	1	1	52	53	53	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	53
ROCKY RIVER	1	0	0	0	50	51	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	51
SWEETGRASS HILLS	1	0	0	1	51	52	52	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	52
WAPAROSA	1	0	0	0	50	51	51	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	51
NON-RMA COST - DISTRICT	359	20	130	82	5233	5592	5592	1013	61	122	51,196	13	15	122	51,346	51,938	
NON-RMA COST - MSO	135	0	0	0	50	5135	5135	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	5135
NON-RMA COST DOING BUSINESS	175	0	0	0	50	5175	5175	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	5175
STATE SUBTOTALS	5746	520	5179	5136	5335	51,061	51,061	51,013	561	5172	51,246	513	525	522	51,566	52,647	INCREASED
STATE GRAND TOTALS	51,659	588	5563	5357	51,008	52,877	52,877	54,391	5264	5550	55,185	557	566	557	55,815	56,712	INCREASED

INCREASED
FTE-JOBS
TOTAL=

TABLE 3
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FY95 - 2000

PAGE 3-1

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL	
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE					TOTAL					TRANSPORTATION					TOTAL RMA COSTS	TOTAL DEV COSTS
	RMA NO.	RECREATION MANAGEMENT	BLDG MAINT	RECREATION MAINT	TRANSPORTATION MAINT	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL	RECREATION COSTS	BLDG CONST	RECREATION CONST	TRANSPORTATION CONST	SUB-TOTAL CONST	TOTAL CONST	NEW FACILITIES MAINT.	ACCESS. ACQUIS.	LEWCF	TOTAL DEV COSTS					
	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)				
BEAR/PAV/RED MOUNTAIN	MT07701	580	0	30	39	569	\$149	\$149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$149				
UPPER MISSOURI RIVER	MT06902	1425	48	150	54	5252	\$1,677	\$1,677	100	660	0	\$760	5	0	0	0	\$765	\$2,442				
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 74476	MT07403	111	20	73	20	5113	\$224	\$224	0	175	50	\$225	35	20	900	\$1,180	\$1,404					
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 3482628	MT06803	32	0	17	0	517	\$49	\$49	24	153	6	\$183	4	16	0	\$203	\$252					
LEWIS & CLARK NA. TRAIL 63469	MT06903	11	0	0	0	50	\$11	\$11	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11					
GARDNER PARK	MT07404	55	36	40	45	5121	\$216	\$216	180	0	50	\$230	15	0	0	\$245	\$451					
DILLON	MT07765	342	0	96	0	596	\$438	\$438	0	0	100	\$100	10	100	0	\$239	\$648					
POWER RIVER SLEEPING CAMP	MT07606	340	60	210	65	5355	\$535	\$535	10	20	20	\$50	5	0	0	\$55	\$750					
FLUETH	MT06907	20	0	6	10	516	\$36	\$36	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$36					
BIG DEW	MT06408	300	0	45	22	567	\$367	\$367	0	142	0	\$148	0	0	0	\$148	\$515					
POWER RIVER	MT07609	628	0	45	0	565	\$553	\$553	0	197	0	\$197	0	0	500	\$557	\$1,390					
UPPER MADISON	MT07710	42	10	36	5	551	\$93	\$93	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$93					
FRYCE MOUNTAINS	MT07811	123	0	6	6	512	\$135	\$135	0	48	276	\$324	5	36	1500	\$1,855	\$2,000					
BILLINGS	MT07812	86	0	109	0	5109	\$155	\$155	0	32	90	\$102	0	0	0	\$102	\$297					
HEADWATERS	MT07613	290	25	60	150	5215	\$535	\$535	50	25	200	\$275	20	25	400	\$720	\$1,245					
GARDNER	MT07414	27	0	25	36	551	\$88	\$88	0	206	27	\$233	22	395	0	\$650	\$738					
UPPER BIG HOLE RIVER	MT07615	160	25	80	90	5195	\$155	\$155	10	25	50	\$85	10	10	200	\$395	\$660					
LOWER BIG HOLE RIVER	MT07716	18	0	34	0	534	\$52	\$52	0	20	0	\$20	1	0	200	\$221	\$273					
BIG BEND TRAIL	MT05717	16	0	2	0	53	\$5	\$5	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$19					
CONVENTAL DIVIDE NT. TRAIL	MT07718	15	0	0	17	517	\$53	\$53	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$32					
STATE SOUTHERNS	54,161	5224	51,095	5579	51,886	56,065	\$574	\$1,669	\$569	\$2,922	\$132	\$602	\$7,366	\$13,415								

TABLE 2
RECREATION 2000 FUNDING LEVEL
STATE: MONTANA
FISCAL YEAR: 2000

PAGE 3-3

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA NAME	RECURRING COSTS										DEVELOPMENT COSTS										GRAND TOTAL RMA COSTS		
	MANAGEMENT					MAINTENANCE																	
	AREA NO.	RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR	SUB-TOTAL	RECREATION	BUDG	RECREATION	TRANSPOR		SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL DEV COSTS
		\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	\$ (000s)	
MARIAS RIVER 67660	MT06729	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	0	20	510	530	5	10	0	0	545	551		
SOUTH HILLS	MT02840	30	0	6	0	36	0	36	84	5120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5120	5156	
CENTENNIAL MOUNTAINS	MT07741	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	550	570		
WOLFE MISSOURI BEARS	MT06742	6	0	6	84	90	0	60	125	5185	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5187	5282	
BOBY RESERVOIR	MT07742	12	0	15	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	527	527		
SEWARD AREA	MT02844	44	0	4	0	48	0	0	15	515	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	515	553		
SOUTH PEAKS	MT06645	11	0	6	150	166	0	0	0	0	166	0	125	0	5125	20	0	150	5395	5342	5342		
ROCK CREEK	MT07546	20	0	27	0	47	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	5197	5197		
HOOPER	MT02647	20	0	2	0	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	50	2	0	0	52	524	524		
SOUTH VALLEY	MT06548	6	0	0	102	108	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	5108	5108		
CLARK FORK RIVER	MT07449	520	0	20	0	540	0	166	50	5166	20	25	200	5411	5451	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	
MUSSELSHELL RIVER	MT02450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	518	518		
SNOW MTNS	MT06951	6	0	6	6	18	0	50	25	575	5	0	0	0	580	586	0	0	0	0	512	512	
JUDITH RIVER	MT06952	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	56	56		
SEEDGRASS HILLS	MT06953	6	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	512	512		
MARCELA	MT02454	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	56	56		
NON-PCA COST - DISTRICT		1534	70	418	332	2654	112	694	358	51164	59	198	1230	51651	55,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NON-PCA COST - MSC		135	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	5135	5135		
NON-PCA COST DOING BUSINESS		481	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	5481	5481		
STATE SUBTOTALS		52,353	570	5510	5660	61,260	5112	51,151	5617	51,880	5113	5233	51,630	53,856	57,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STATE GRAND TOTALS		57,252	5704	51,811	51,437	57,552	510,814	5456	53,007	51,551	55,044	5257	5957	55,330	51,488	52,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	

INCREASED
FTE=60HRS
RATE=

GAYLORD			PRINTED IN U.S.A.

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ADDITIONS

WER'S CARD

6/90 R50
































The figure consists of 15 small diagrams arranged vertically, illustrating the steps of an algorithm for finding the minimum of a function. The diagrams are as follows:

- Diagram 1: A function $f(x)$ is shown with a minimum point marked.
- Diagram 2: The derivative $f'(x)$ is shown, with a zero point marked.
- Diagram 3: The second derivative $f''(x)$ is shown, with a positive value marked.
- Diagram 4: The function value $f(x)$ is updated to $f(x) - \frac{f'(x)^2}{2f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 5: The derivative $f'(x)$ is updated to $f'(x) - \frac{f'(x)f''(x)}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 6: The second derivative $f''(x)$ is updated to $f''(x) - \frac{f''(x)^2}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 7: The function value $f(x)$ is updated to $f(x) - \frac{f'(x)^2}{2f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 8: The derivative $f'(x)$ is updated to $f'(x) - \frac{f'(x)f''(x)}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 9: The second derivative $f''(x)$ is updated to $f''(x) - \frac{f''(x)^2}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 10: The function value $f(x)$ is updated to $f(x) - \frac{f'(x)^2}{2f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 11: The derivative $f'(x)$ is updated to $f'(x) - \frac{f'(x)f''(x)}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 12: The second derivative $f''(x)$ is updated to $f''(x) - \frac{f''(x)^2}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 13: The function value $f(x)$ is updated to $f(x) - \frac{f'(x)^2}{2f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 14: The derivative $f'(x)$ is updated to $f'(x) - \frac{f'(x)f''(x)}{f''(x)}$.
- Diagram 15: The second derivative $f''(x)$ is updated to $f''(x) - \frac{f''(x)^2}{f''(x)}$.

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06/02/21

99-5

(Continued on reverse)

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